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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether addressed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Protection of Legislators from Corrupt Influences.

House Pass the Centennial Appropriation to Second Reading.

Important Bills Offered by Allegheny Delegation.

Mr. Christy's Police Magistrate Bill Hopelessly Lost.

LIQUOR BILL RECOMMITTED.

No Prospect of the Repeal of Local Option.

Kressler's Social Evil Bill.

Reports of the Penitentiary Committee.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, March 18, 1874.

SENATE.

The Senate had but few bills before it on second reading and adjourned to allow the Finance Committee to meet a committee from Pittsburgh, consisting of Moorhead, Dr. Wood, and R. S. Waring, in behalf of the Western University. They urged that no attempt be made to establish a separate high school, but that the amount be set apart for instruction in the present established high school. The proposition was regarded favorably by the committee.

Mr. Graham presented reports from the Committee on the Removal of the Penitentiary.

Senate bill No. 66, to prevent corrupt and improper attempts to influence legislation, passed finally.

HOUSE.

The Centennial appropriation of one million passed the first reading by 52 to 34. All the Allegheny delegation, except Mr. Young, voted for it.

A number of bills passed first reading.

Mr. Newmyer called up the act fixing the time for commencing the terms of courts; also, the act relating to resignations of members, requiring a two-third vote to allow the same.

Mr. Christy introduced an act providing for terms and return days of the several courts of Allegheny county; also, directing the manner in which the court shall designate one of its number to the different courts; also, in relation to compulsory arbitration.

Mr. Young introduced an act to enable the Auditor General to settle the accounts of State Printer Singerly; also, an act to secure the attendance of children in common schools.

Mr. Gerwig introduced an act requiring vocal music to be taught in the public schools. Not agreed to.

Mr. Wainwright introduced an act relative to the construction of sewers in cities, and extending the time for appeals.

Mr. Hays introduced an act fixing and defining the individual liability of stockholders in banks; also, as Chairman of the Library Committee, an act providing for the publication of the minutes of the War and Navy Board of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Christy called up his bill to appoint police magistrates in cities. It was voted down with a yell. He asked for a division. Loss. He then moved to reconsider. Lost. He demanded the yeas and nays, but Mr. Josephs, in the Chair, said he was too late. So the bill was buried past resurrection this session.

The Liquor bill prepared at Reading by the League, was recommitted to the committee. They seem to give up all hopes of doing anything this session towards repealing Local Option.

Mr. Kressler called up his bill regulating social evil, and, on motion of Mr. Webb, took his stand near the Clerk's desk and spoke from eleven to one o'clock. He was listened to with marked attention. Mr. Webb pronounces the argument the ablest delivered this session. Five thousand extra copies were ordered for the use of the House.

Capt. Wright, Warden of the Western Penitentiary is here. He claims that it is immaterial to him whether the prison is ever removed or not; but that he cannot keep his men at work unless he has more room. Hence the request for an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 17, 1874.

Notwithstanding this was St. Patrick's Day, the two Houses got together in good working order this morning, and the House rather outdid itself, in its eagerness to clear up its work. It took up the calendar of bills on third reading, and disposed of it, at the morning session; and at an afternoon session it took up bills on second reading, passing half way through it. The House is now well up with its work, and it is the Senate for once that is behind.

In its haste, however, the House showed more eagerness to get its work done, than care in doing it. At the afternoon session, two bills stood together on the calendar of bills on second reading. First of these, No. 87, was the regular Appropriation bill for the support of the soldiers' orphans schools; the second, No. 106, was a supplement to the original act for the establishment of soldiers' orphans schools. The first bill, No. 87, contained a section that no soldier's orphan should be admitted to the schools who was born since June 1, 1869; the second bill provided that all soldiers' orphans, no matter when born, should be admitted to the schools, and in express terms enacted that the original prohibition, cutting off all born after June 1, 1869, should be repealed. The two bills were in direct antagonism to each other; yet the House took the two up, consecutively, *and passed both!* Mr. Talley, made an effort to tack on a provision to the last bill that all children in the schools, in 1880, who shall then be under sixteen, shall be transferred to the Agricultural school at Bellefonte; but the House rejected it, 34 to 38.

In the Senate, this morning, the bill to authorize the appointment of Visitors in the several counties, by the Board of Public Charities, to visit all public charitable and reformatory institutions, with power to remove insane paupers from any local poor house or jail to the nearest insane asylum, was passed, and was sent to the House. The bill relative to State taxes on county officers came up on third reading, but was postponed; and the bill providing for the incorporation of banks and banking companies came up on second reading, and was progressed in up to the last section, when it, also, was laid over.

The stumbling block, in this case, was an amendment offered by Mr. Playford, prohibiting all banks incorporated under the act, from paying interest on deposits. Mr. Playford urged it strongly, as did other Senators. All who spoke upon it, indeed, admitted the correctness of the amendment, and blamed our financial troubles on the system it was intended to legislate against; but they deprecated its insertion in this bill, because the evil complained of could not be corrected in existing banks in that way. Mr. Playford urged that he would offer a bill, at the proper time, to reach existing banks, but the Senate was not in the humor to vote on the question, just then, and the bill, with the amendment, was postponed for the present.

Mr. Yerkes called up bill No. 66, to prescribe a punishment for the offence of corruptly soliciting votes from members of the Legislature or of municipal bodies. The second section punishing the offense of "habitually soliciting legislation" was amended by adding "for a fee or reward," and the bill in that shape passed second reading.

The Judicial Apportionment bill came over from the House, with amendments, which the Senate refused to concur in, and Committees of Conference were appointed in both Houses. Two new districts (making forty-three in all) were added in the House, one by separating York and Adams, and the other by dividing Monroe, Carbon, Wayne and Pike into two districts. The Senate Committee is prepared to yield the Adams district, I learn, and the changes in the numbers of the districts made by the House will also probably be agreed to. The other amendments are not material.

The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day reported back the bill to establish separate Orphans' Courts in certain counties, with amendments, the amendments consisting of a new bill, entirely. Its details differ from a the House bill, but in principle it is the same.

Mr. Fitch read in place a long and carefully prepared bill to fix the salaries of county officers in counties of over 150,000 people. It is based upon, and is in fact, an adaptation of the acts of 1871 and 1872 fixing the salaries of county officers in Allegheny county. The machinery provided by those bills for regulating the paying in of fees, &c., is adopted; but inasmuch as the Constitution prescribes that *county* officers in such counties shall be paid *only* by salaries, and that *all* fees received by them shall enure to the benefit of the county or State, as the law may direct, it becomes necessary to enact that the salaries and fees of the Sheriff and Coroner, the search fees of the Recorder, the license fees of the Clerk, and the fees of the District Attorney for collecting forfeited recognizances, all now paid to those officers in addition to their salaries, shall hereafter go into the county treasury. To make up for this the salaries in the new bill in Allegheny county are fixed at $8,000 for the Sheriff, $6,000 for the Prothonotary and District Attorney, each, and $5,000 each for the Recorder and Clerk. The Philadelphia salaries are necessarily placed higher. Luzerne is the only other county affected by the bill; and as it will soon be divided by the formation of Lackawanna county, and its population brought below 150 000, the bill will eventually apply only to Allegheny and Philadelphia counties.

The general Insurance bill, which was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, was the subject of an animated discussion there this afternoon, the mutual companies of the interior making war on it. The committee will probably report it back as originally framed, thus sustaining the Insurance Commissioner, who framed it.

The following appointments by the Governor were read and laid over under the rules:

Notaries Public—H. J. Briggs, Pittsburgh; J. G. D. Finley, Freeport, Armstrong county; D. Orr Alexander, Altoona, Blair county; W. R. Truehy, Blairsville, Indiana county; Wm. G. Reed, Plymouth, Luzerne county; W. B. Bell, Stroudsburg, Monroe county; David Rockafeller and Emanuel Wilvert, Sunbury, Northumberland county; John A. Wilson, York, York county; Henry A. Haworth, Fred. Breitinger, Wm. McGeorge, Jr., Wm. B. Weir, Edmund J. Snyder, Richard M. Hartley, Wm. McLean and Edward Bonsell, Wm. T. Robinson, Hatborough, Bucks county.

Commissioner of Deeds—Samuel Meredith Dickinson, Trenton, N. J.

In the House, Mr. Hayes got up, for a third time, his bill to enable gas and water companies to collect assessments for gas and water furnished, as the cities do. He moved to go into Committee of the Whole for general amendment, which was done, and in committee he offered a new bill, in place of the old one, which was agreed to. Several other amendments were also agreed to; but when the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, the House refused to adopt the amendments made in committee; this brought up the original bill, on third reading, and it was voted down, 34 to 41. This is fun for that particular measure.

The calendar of bills on third reading was then taken up, and the following bills passed finally, except where otherwise stated:

House bill No. 69, An act making an appropriation for the support of the House of Refuge of Philadelphia.

No. 63, An act making appropriations for the salaries of the officers and for repairs to Eastern Penitentiary.

No. 39, An act giving a bounty on fox scalps in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

No. 40, An act for the abandonment and discontinuance of the use and possession of the State powder magazine in the city of Philadelphia.

No. 44, An act to provide for the safety of the public, and the better protection of the lives and property of persons crossing railway tracks.

No. 58, An act making appropriations for the salaries of the officers and repairs to the Western Penitentiary. Postponed for the present, on motion of Mr. Newmyer.

No. 56, An act to provide for the lawful increase of the indebtedness of any county, city, borough, township, school district or other municipality or incorporated district. Postponed indefinitely.

No. 66, An act making an appropriation to complete the building of the Sheltering Arms, Allegheny county.

No. 67, An act making an appropriation to the Industrial Home for Blind Women, at Philadelphia.

No. 68, An act granting an appropriation for the support of the Home for Deaf Mutes, Pittsburgh.

No. 74, Joint resolution for an appropriation for painting a portrait of the Governor.

No. 75, An act making appropriation for State normal schools.

No. 79, An act authorizing the purchase of ground for and the construction of the State arsenal, and also for the abandonment of the State arsenal now located on the Capitol grounds.

No. 26, An act to authorize courts to confirm titles of parties to real estate sold or conveyed by trustees of married women without leave of court.

Senate No. 43, An act designating the judicial districts of this Commonwealth—yeas 65, nays 18.

Senate No. 70, A supplement to an act for the better and impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors in each of the counties of this Commonwealth, approved the tenth day of April, A. D. 1867.

Senate bill No. 3, To provide for paying the newspapers for advertising the new Constitution, passed finally as heretofore amended. The Senate, it is understood, will not concur, and the bill will go to a Committee of Conference, where it is hoped something will be framed that will be generally satisfactory.

The framers of the new Constitution, in providing that the general appropriation bill should be confined to the regular expenses of the State government, and that all other appropriations should be put in separate bills, and should be passed only by a two-thirds vote in both Houses, hoped to stop, thereby, the large appropriations heretofore put in the annual Appropriation bills for miscellaneous purposes. The reasoning was (and it seemed very plausible) that having but one Appropriation bill began corrupt combinations, the friends of one appropriation combining with the friends of others to put all into the bill, together. If these appropriations, it was argued, were made to stand alone, and to go through the ordeal of a two-third vote, unaided by others in a like fix, they would not be likely to go through at all. The State, it was anticipated, would be a large gainer by the salutary change.

I am sorry to say, however, that the result does not justify the expectation. There are as many separate appropriations asked for this year as have been, of late years, crowded into the general bill, *and every one, so far, has gone through the House without opposition.* The negative votes, on any of them, have been very few; and it is found, in fact, much easier to get through an appropriation, in this way, than it was under the old plan. Heretofore, when the general bill became heavily laden with these appropriations, the committees in charge have grown alarmed at the aggregate, and have therefore cut off or reduced appropriations to worthy objects, through fear of carrying too large a bill on their shoulders. As it is now, however, the separate bills do not scare any one, and as there is no present way of judging what the general aggregate is likely to be, no one is alarmed at a sum total of which no one has a conception. From present appearances, I am certain that the aggregate appropriations, on the separate plan, will exceed those made last year on the general plan.

The appointment of Speaker McCormick to the District Attorneyship brought upon him, to-day, many hearty congratulations, for the Speaker is a very general favorite in the House, and very justly so. It is his misfortune, it is true, not to have been born in Butler county, but this is a rare felicity, accruing only to a few favored mortals, and his lack of it is more likely to be noticed in Pittsburgh than here. He will, I am confident, make a good officer, and his friends are not likely to be ashamed of his conduct in it.

A scramble for the necessarily vacated Speakership has very naturally set in. The Allegheny delegation concluded that as the Speakership for the session had been conceded to Allegheny county, the succession in this instance would fall by general consent to that county; and, in that view, they were prepared to present Mr. Newmyer. But, although that gentleman is conceded to be in every way qualified for the place, many members say, "Allegheny has had her share. She carried off the Speakership, and now she has got the District Attorneyship, and she ought to let the honors go round." This feeling has been so strong to-day, that I fear Mr. Newmyer has no chance, much and well as he deserves it. The struggle is between Mylin and Mitchell, so far. SPECIAL.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 18.—In the House this morning a motion to appropriate $32,000 to pay the *per diem* of the members of the Constitutional Committee defeated; only thirty votes being cast in its favor. The Appropriation bill was then passed.

Centennial Managers for Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 18.—The Ohio Board of Centennial Managers met this morning and organized by electing R. P. Ranney President, and John H. Putnam, Private Secretary to Governor Allen, temporary Secretary. In view of the fact that it was not yet definitely decided what the character of the Exposition is to be, it was decided to correspond with Director General Goshorn before transacting any business. The Board adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Prince Kalakena has been elected King of Hawaii, to succeed Lunalilio. The elections were quiet.

Queen Victoria has expressed her highest admiration and warmest thanks for the gallantry displayed by her troops in Ashantee.

The Missouri Senate has voted to repeal the celebrated Social Evil law. It is saidthat the House will follow suit by a large majority.

The steamships Goethe, from Hamburg; Minnesota, from Liverpool; Algeria, from Liverpool; Thuringia, from Hamburg, and Denmark, from London, have arrived at New York.

The Democratic members of the Massachusetts Legislature held a caucus last evening to consider the Senatorship. The feeling was almost universally in favor of making a straight party nomination.

John R. McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was severely fined fifty dollars and costs, in the Police Court, for contempt in refusing to disclose the authority for libelous matter published in his paper. McLean will be again called as a witness in ten days.

The contest for Sumner's successor is narrowing. The principal candidates are now conceded to be Bowles, Adams, Hoar and Banks. It is thought that the Democrats, who have seventy-five of the two hundred and eighty votes, will unite on a Liberal Republican.

The Alabama river has overflowed its banks in many places, and all the tributary creeks and streams are greatly swollen. Travel to Mobile is stopped by reason of washes on the railroad tracks and damage to some of the bridges. The freshet is too early to injure the planters, as very little of the crop has been planted.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

AN EXCURSION TO CHESTER.

Launch of the City of Peking.

Pennsylvania Builds the Largest Vessel, but One, Afloat.

Triumph of Keystone Workmen and Material.

Investigation of the Western District of Arkansas.

IMPROVEMENT OF ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES.

Discussion of the Transportation Bill.

Judge Davis, of New York, to Reply to Jayne and Bliss.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1874.

An Excursion Party

composed of Senators, Representatives and others left this morning for Chester, Pa., to witness the launch of the new iron Pacific Mail steamship City of Peking. As the monster iron hull smoothly moved down the ways and gracefully rode out upon the flood tide of the Delaware, the scene was one which inspired all with the conviction that it was the inauguration of a career of maritime prosperity which would soon give to the United States its appropriate rank at the head of the commerce of the world.

Triumph for Pennsylvania.

While it was a great event in American history, the occasion for this feeling of national pride was the triumph of the great State of Pennsylvania. Built of iron taken from and manufactured upon the soil of Pennsylvania and constructed by the skilled workmen of the same State, the City of Peking, wherever her career will take her, will be an honor to her native State. The steamer, next to the Great Eastern

The Largest Vessel Afloat,

is 423 feet long, 48 feet beam, 38½ feet from keel to spar deck, measures 6,000 tons, can accommodate 150 cabin and 1,800 steerage passengers, and will steam fifteen knots, or eighteen miles, an hour.

After the Launch

the excursionists were invited to a grand collation. Senator Cameron made an excellent speech, pointing out the growth of American commerce, and also alluding to the wonderful progress made by Chester. John Roach, the builder of the vessel, also spoke. The Washington excursionists returned to-night.

Western District of Arkansas.

The Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice, at its meeting to-day, heard a statement from Mr. Hynes, a Representative from Arkansas, in relation to the allegations against the judicial officers in the Western District of that State. He said he had examined the allegations and speaking for the delegation from that State, he believed all would desire the fullest inquiry. Of his own knowledge, he could not speak of the charges. On Friday the Committee will examine the detectives who worked up the cases, and something definite will then probably be elicited.

Alaska Seal Fisheries.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day heard Mr. W. H. Elliott in regard to the Alaska seal fisheries. Mr. Elliott has been a long time in that region, and is thoroughly familiar with all the details relating to the fisheries. He advocates, in part, the purchase of some of the adjacent islands, which, he says, could be purchased very cheaply, and would pay for themselves in a very short time by the largely increased product in seals. He also is not fond of the limitation of the number of seals that are now permitted to be killed, and argued that a good many more could be killed without detriment. The committee has this whole subject under consideration.

The Transportation Bill

The session of the House was altogether taken up with the discussion of the Transportation bill, which has already been pretty thoroughly exhausted. The debate thus far has shown such diversity of opinion that there does not now seem to be much prospect of the passage of the bill as reported from the Committee on Railroads and Canals. The temper seems to be to make a measure of some kind bearing upon the transportation question, but certainly not without greatly modifying and amending the pending bill. Those who oppose any bill, denying the right of Congress to interfere at all, seem at the present time to be very greatly in the minority.

Judge Davis Will Speak on Moieties.

Judge Noah Davis, of New York, has telegraphed to the Committee on Ways and Means that he will be here to-morrow to answer the charges made against him by Special Agent Jayne during the moiety investigation. He will also, it is understood, reply to the remarks of District Attorney Bliss. It will be remembered that the Sanborn papers show that Sanborn made most of his collections through United States officers, and the committee expect to elicit the fact that he offered Davis when District Attorney, five per cent., and that the latter refused it.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Lower Lakes and Middle States, southeasterly to southwesterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather and occasional rain, clearing in the southern portion of the latter section in the afternoon.

The low barometer in Indiana will probably move over Lake Huron. For the Northwest, the Upper Lakes and the Lower Missouri Valley, rising barometer, clearing temperature and cloudy weather, clearing in the afternoon. From the Ohio Valley to Southern Tennessee, southwesterly winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather and rain, clearing during the day. For the Southern States, southwesterly winds, rising barometer and partly cloudy weather. For New England, southerly winds, falling barometer and increasing cloudiness, followed by rain.

Midnight Bulletin.

MARCH 18, 1874—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather
Cairo, Ill.	61	S. E.	Lt. Rain.
Cincinnati, O.	62	S. E.	Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa	37	N. W.	Cloudy.
Chicago, Ill.	39	Calm.	Cloudy.
Port Sully, D. T.	28	S. E.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	63	N. W.	Lt. Rain.
Keokuk, Iowa	59	N. W.	Cloudy.
La Crosse, Wis.	32	N. W.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth, Ks.	39	N. W.	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky.	63	S. E.	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.	69	S. W.	Hvy Rain.
Nashville, Tenn.	71	S. E.	Hvy Rain.
Omaha, Neb.	34	N. W.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	51	S. W.	Clear.
Shreveport, La.	73	S. E.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	61	Calm.	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn.	29	N. W.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss.	75	S.	Clear.
Yankton, D. T.	31	N. W.	Cloudy.

CASUALTIES.

Killed by the Cars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DELAWARE, O., March 18, 1874.

A man named Andy Franklin was run over by the cars at Mainsburg last night and instantly killed. It is supposed that he was intoxicated.

Political Disturbances in Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—Advices from Honolulu to March 7th, later than published, report that the riot by a mob of Queen Emma's adherents was more serious than at first stated. When the announcement of her death was made the mob attacked the House of Assembly and beat several of its members, one of whom afterwards died. They tore up the seats and desks, set fire to the house, when the United States and British marines landed and dispersed the mob. W. L. Green, Minister of Foreign Affairs, tendered the thanks of the government for the timely interference. The King is still threatened with assassination.

Funeral of Lieut. Col. Hyatt C. Ransom.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., March 18.—The last sad rites were paid to the remains of the late Col. Hyatt C. Ransom, U. S. A., at the Episcopal church in this city to-day. Rev. R. Totten officiated. The services were solemn and impressive and the attendance large, including a number of army officers. The pall-bearers, in uniform, were Lieut.-Col. J. A. Ekin, Deputy Quartermaster General of the South, Col. McClure, Assistant Paymaster General, Major Sloan, Surgeon U. S. A., Col. Hilton, Assistant Commissary General, Maj. Rochester, Paymaster U. S. A., Captains Foster, Lee and Barrett. The coffin was wrapped in the American flag and decorated with beautiful wreaths.

Death of Governor of Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., March 18.—Hon. O. B. Hart, Governor of Florida, died at his residence in this city this evening.

TO HAVE elegant light Biscuits, Rolls, Buckwheat Cakes, Fruit Dumplings, &c., you should use Dooley's Yeast Powder. Ask your Grocer for it. d&w

A RIVER OF FIRE.

Butler County Oil Wells Aflame.

A Burning Tank of Sixteen Thousand Barrels Bursts.

The Liquid Fire Beyond Control

Many Persons Believed to be Burned Up.

No Telegraphic Communication with the Scene of the Disaster.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MODOC CITY, PA., March 18, 1874.

FIRST DISPATCH.

At noon to-day the lightning struck the derrick of the Markham well, owned by C. V. Boughton and completely shattered two corners of it. Passing around the tank, which was full of oil, it came to the Union Pipe Line, which it followed to Phillips Bros' well, some eighty rods off, setting it on fire. It then followed the pipe to Jos. Bushnell's iron tank, containing sixteen thousand barrels of oil, which took fire. It passed on about forty rods further to the well owned by Rynaman and Lecky. Mr. Bushnell's tank will be a total loss. Strange to say Mr. Boughton's well did not take fire. The other two were on fire, but the flames were put out before any damage was done. James Adams' well, near the iron tank, will no doubt burn, as the heat is intense.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MODOC CITY, PA., March 18, 1874.

NINE P. M.—The tank has just burst and the oil is running down the run. A great many people are supposed to have been burned up. Will give further particulars soon.

[It has been impossible to communicate with Modoc City by telegraph since the receipt of the above.—Ed.]

HURRICANE AT CAIRO.

Houses Unroofed and Blown Away—Stores, Dwellings and Offices Drenched With Rain—Narrow Escapes, but no Loss of Life.

CAIRO, ILLS., March 18.—A terrible hurricane, accompanied by thunder, lightning and rain, passed over this city at three o'clock this morning, causing great destruction of property. The center of the storm seems to have passed south of Cairo, as the wires work as usual north of the city, and no damages are reported in that direction.

Barclay Bros. drug store, Herbert's restaurant and John Altrim's clothing store, adjoining each other on the levee, had their roofs carried away. Mr. Altrim has some goods damaged by the rain, but the most of the goods were taken out in time to save them. The *Sun* newspaper office, over Altrim's, is drenched and cannot issue a paper to-day. The bakery and residence of Leo Kieb, on Sixth street, lost its roof, and the family had a narrow escape from injury by the falling of the timbers. The residence of W. D. Gilbert, Washington avenue, lost a part of the roof. A small house occupied by negroes was blown into a deep pond near Fifteenth street, and the inmates rescued with a boat. Several small houses are reported demoralized in the upper part of the city, but no loss of life is yet reported.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CAIRO, ILL., March 18.—Telegrams from points adjacent report no damage from the storm this morning, indicating that its area was quite narrow. We hear of slight houses unroofed and one seriously damaged in this city, on which the loss will average about one to two hundred dollars each, except that of John Antrim, clothier, whose loss on building and stock is estimated at from $2,000 to $4,000. The wharfboat proprietors, and those in charge of steamers in port, acted on a hint from the United States Signal Officer here that the local observations indicated a storm, and took the precaution to make everything snug above. It is probably owing to this fact that no damage was done to shipping.

FORT WAYNE.

Organization of a County Grange—An Ohio Prisoner En Route to Justice.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 18, 1874.

The Sheriff of Defiance, Ohio, passed through to-day with the prisoner James Lawler, who committed rape on Mrs. Markey, of Defiance county, and fled.

A mass of Grangers met to-day and adopted a constitution and by-laws for a full and effective grange of Allen county, consisting of sixty-five members.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

Meeting of Pittsburgh Conference—Accident to a Brakeman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., March 18, 1874.

This morning Christopher Clawson, brakeman on the second section of a coal oil train, had his right hand terribly smashed in attempting to couple cars.

The Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met this morning at nine o'clock, Bishop Foster presiding.

FIRE RECORD.

Nashville—$100,000.

NASHVILLE, March 18.—At 10:48 last night fire was discovered issuing from the roof of a three-story building, corner of Church and College streets, occupied as a warehouse by the Tennessee Chair Manufactory. The building was stored with furniture from basement to garret valued at $40,000. In half an hour the furniture store of Greenfield, Attwell and Sneed, the adjoining store, was in flames. Their stock, valued at $18,000, was totally destroyed. The mattress manufactory of Miller, adjoining Greenfield, Attwell and Sneed, was partly crushed by falling walls. The rear portion of the house was destroyed. All the buildings destroyed belonged to Mrs. W. A. Allison, of this city. Her loss is about $35,000. The total loss is near $100,000. Insurance about $55,000. The chair factory was insured in the Ætna for $2,500, Hartford $5,000, Home, of New York, $5,000, Queen $2,500, North British $5,000. Greenfield, Atwell and Sneed were insured for about $14,000; in the Ætna $4,000, State of Nashville $2,000, and $6,000 in other companies. E. H. Miller loses $8,000; insured in the State for $1,000. The Commercial of Nashville had $5,000 on the building.

Wilmington—$53,000.

WILMINGTON, DEL., March 18.—The spice factory of O. J. Fells & Bro., near this city, was burned yesterday morning. Loss fifty-five thousand dollars.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 18, 1874.

LATEST FROM BALD MOUNTAIN.

A special dispatch from Salisbury, North Carolina, says: One report, from scientific sources, states that the internal noises heard in Bald Mountain resemble those heard in Mount Etna preparatory to an eruption. Throughout the entire country and for a distance of fifteen miles, extending into adjoining counties, these sounds are not only heard, but trembling and reverberation of the earth is perceptibly felt. No signs of fire or lava have yet been discovered.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL.

At a meeting of the Produce Exchange yesterday, speeches were made in favor of putting steam on and deepening the Erie canal, and resolutions to that effect, and for the appointment of a committee to proceed to Albany to influence legislation needful to the object desired, were adopted.

SUSPECTED ERIE CONDUCTORS.

The New York ticket agents of the Erie Railway have for a long time suspected that a system of fraud was practiced by conductors, by which the company was losing large sums, and last week four conductors of the Delaware division and three residents of Port Jervis were arrested and put under bonds on suspicion of being implicated. It is said that the practice has been for certain conductors to return, without punching, a portion of the tickets collected by them, and sell them at two cents per box outside, who sold them to be used again.

ALLEGED EXPOSE OF ERIE AFFAIRS.

Dunan, ex-Auditor of the Erie Railway Company, publishes a lengthy statement in regard to the affairs of that road, in which he attempts to show that the company is insolvent. To-night the document is being circulated in pamphlet form by Dunan and his friends.

CRIMES.

Acquitted of Arson.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW YORK, March 18, 1874.

The jury has rendered a verdict of acquittal on Scott Dingam, on trial for arson.

Paul Schoeppe Arrested in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—Dr. Paul Schoeppe was arrested in this city to-day, charged with being a common swindler. Numerous papers, including several railroad passes, were found on his person, all bearing the name of "J. P. Schulenberg." The accused was committed to await the action of the grand jury.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1874.

SENATE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a memorial of Mrs. D. R. Lawrence, of New York, announcing that the final wave of temperance would soon reach Washington, and asking that the band of praying women be received at the bar of the Senate, and that the present occupant of the Chair, with Senators Chandler and Sprague be appointed a committee to receive them. [Laughter.] Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin in favor of cheap transportation.

Mr. OGLESBY presented resolutions from the Chicago Board of Trade, protesting against any reduction in the appropriation for the improvement of the Detroit river. Referred.

Mr. OGLESBY, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back the communication from the Secretary of the Interior for asking the appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the Mission Indians of California to meet their present wants and necessities, with a recommendation that the committee be discharged from its further consideration. It was so ordered.

Bill for the relief of certain settlers on railroad lands. Referred.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill providing for the opening and improving of certain water routes. Referred.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar.

When the bill to restore the rights of Louisiana was reached, it was laid over on motion of Mr. West.

At the expiration of the morning hour the CHAIR announced that the Senate would resume consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of currency, that being unfinished business.

Mr. WEST moved that the pending and all prior orders be laid aside, and that the Senate proceed with the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. LOGAN said this way of postponing the financial question from day to day, and taking up other matters, was a rather strange proceeding.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed any postponement of the financial discussion. The whole country was suffering on account of the delays. No vote could be reached to-day, as fifteen or twenty Senators were absent. He trusted the Senate would dispose of the question somehow in a few days.

Mr. HAMLIN said that in his opinion the discussion of this question had legislatively been carried to an extent which was criminal. If Congress received to do nothing, the effect would be good.

The bill to equalize the distribution of currency was then taken up, and Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, addressed the Senate.

Mr. DAVIS reviewed the financial history of the country and the national banking system, and expressed his conviction that the remedy for the present evils was in the transfer of banking capital from New England to the South and West, and not in inflation.

Mr. WEST moved that the bill to equalize the distribution of currency be laid aside informally, and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill. Agreed to, with the understanding that the financial question should be resumed to-morrow.

Mr WEST then explained the provisions of the Army bill, saying that the total amount appropriated for the support of the army the present fiscal year, was $31,796,000. The original estimates for the next fiscal year were $34,545,000, but under the revised estimates they were reduced to $34,315,000. The House had voted for $28,801,916. The Senate Committee on Appropriations had reduced this amount to $27,753,500, or $4,062,500 less than the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year. The reduction was mainly due to the curtailment of the army from 30,000 to 25,000 men.

The bill was then read and nearly all of the first section was agreed to as reported by the committee, the amendments all being concurred in.

Pending discussion, the Senate adjourned.

CITY OF PEKING.

Successful Launch of the Largest Vessel Ever Built in the United States—Distinguished Spectators and Great Enthusiasm at Chester.

CHESTER, PA., March 18.—The steamship City of Peking, for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was successfully launched to day in the presence of a very large number of people, including Congressmen and representatives of mercantile interests. As the vessel touched the water, she was greeted by the cheers of the people, the screaming of steam boat whistles, the music of several bands on the steamboats, and a salute of guns on the wharf. The City of Peking is the largest vessel ever built in the United States.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is giving general satisfaction. For sale by HANKEN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

Cheese and Fish.

The largest stock of fish and the best New York Goshen cheese can be found at the Checkered Front. See advertisement. T. C. Jenkins.

TEAS & COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
T. C. JENKINS
Liberty St. Pittsburgh, Pa.
CHEAPEST
Flour and Grocery House
IN PITTSBURGH.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Fish, Goshen Cheese,
AND
The Great White River Flour
Complete Line Groceries, Flour and Roasted Coffee.
SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, &c., &c.
Retail House Complete with this establishment.
Orders by Mail Promptly Filled.
No Charge for Drayage.

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION AN EXPERIENCED Bookkeeper wants a Situation as Bookkeeper, or to go West and take charge of some business. Address CHARLES MANNING, Beaver Falls, Pa.

WANTED—WILD LANDS—I AM PREPARED to Sell Lands and Pay Taxes in every county in the Western States. Send numbers, price and terms. Cash paid for Land Warrants. Address G. M. BALLARD, Indianapolis, Indiana. TTHS

WANTED—ANY ONE HAVING Machine and Corder to let and requiring the services of a steady, reliable Man as coachman, steamer or plain gardener, can find a good hand by addressing W. F., this office, one week. Distance no object.

WANTED — PURCHASERS FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands, in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1874.

THE *Post* thinks the COMMERCIAL is "insane"—but TUPPER, in its estimation, is a much greater poet than SHAKESPEARE.

WE ARE authorized by Hon. ROBERT E. CARNAHAN to say that the statement of the *Telegraph* of yesterday, in its editorial columns that he (Mr. CARNAHAN) had been employed by Mr. MCCORMICK to prosecute cases in the United States Courts, is absolutely false.

THE *Post* intimates that it is not aware of being hurt by our observations concerning its assertions with regard to that matter down in Colfax, Louisiana. Well; some consciences are said to be seared beyond all possibility of contrition, whether for bearing false witness or any other infraction of the moral law.

WHENEVER the *Post* shall muster sufficient moral courage to confess the wrongfulness and injustice of its recent statements concerning the Colfax massacre, we will answer its interrogatories with regard to the SUMNER battle-flag resolutions. Until it makes the *amende honorable*, it is morally debarred from the right of catechising its contemporaries.

IT IS announced that the trustee in the bankruptcy case of JAY COOKE & Co., expects to pay a first dividend in the month of April. Creditors who have not proved their claims should go before a Register in Bankruptcy and make such proof, and send in their claims to Philadelphia. Claims in bankruptcy are not allowed unless duly proved.

IF THE white people of the Southern States are really sincere in their expressions of sorrow over the death, and regard for the memory of Senator SUMNER, an excellent opportunity is afforded them of proving it by coming forward and voluntarily asking the passage by Congress of his Civil Rights bill. Let them crown moral reconstruction with such an act, and the whole civilized world will be swift to do them honor.

THE Washington *Chronicle* is a remarkably enterprising paper. On Tuesday it published a decision of the United States Supreme Court involving the construction of the scope of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution as applicable to the rights acquired by the owners of intoxicating liquors, with editorial comments thereon—the opinion itself having been delivered last month, and nearly every leading paper in the country having weeks ago discussed the matter to exhaustion.

REMARKING on the tone of the Southern press towards the late Senator SUMNER, the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: "As a rule no harsh language is used, and the feeling is one of 'forgiveness.'" This is very magnanimous! Pray, of what wrong toward the South was the dead Senator ever guilty, that the people of that section should have anything to "forgive" over his grave? Does it not, rather, indicate a totally false conception of moral standards and obligations, on their part?

THE members of the new English Cabinet are settling themselves comfortably down in their places, and the machinery of the new government is getting into tolerable working order. It is not probable, however, that any business of notable importance will be transacted during the session. In fact, the Conservatives can hardly be said to have any policy which they are compelled to carry out, no great questions having been involved in the recent election. And perhaps the more sparing they are of legislation, the better it will be for the country; for, except in a very few instances, the later law-making achievements of Parliament afford but little to boast of.

WHAT has become of ELLIOT, the colored member from South Carolina, that he is not in his place in Congress? If, as is charged, he has drawn his pay in advance for several months, and returned to his State with the intention of remaining until the holding of the State Convention—he being a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination—the less he has to say about "Reform," and the elevation of politics, the better. He is paid for the performance of certain duties which can be properly discharged only at Washington, and if his ambition in another direction leads him to neglect these, let him resign. His present course, to say the least, is wholly incompatible with his past professions.

THE Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*, commenting upon an article copied from the Philadelphia *North American*, asserts that the Southern people now desire immigrants from the North, and will not ask their politics nor interfere with their voting. We hope this is true, for the sake of the Southern States themselves. No reason exists why there should not be a union of all for the good of all, and it rests with the South to turn this doctrine to its own advantage. But how does the *Chronicle* reconcile its liberal utterances in the present case with its bitterness of such roaring rebels as TOOMBS, HILL and other rhetorical mitrailleuse of its own State and other States of the South? The worst enemies of that section are those of its own household—but the *Chronicle* has not yet dared to declare it.

APROPOS of the paragraph in yesterday's COMMERCIAL concerning the largely diminished Internal Revenue receipts in eleven collection districts of Ohio and Indiana, and attributed to the effects of the woman's temperance crusade in those localities, it is now affirmed, on the authority of some of the largest distillers in the country, that the decline is owing to entirely different causes; that the principal falling off in sales is in exports, which does not concern the tax at all; and that the falling off in revenue is chiefly due to cheating, which the government should take prompt measures to stop. This last is a remarkable statement, and two or three prominent distillers aver that unless the internal tax on spirits is more closely collected they despair of successful competition, and must close up their distilleries. Our readers will take these several conflicting statements for what they are worth.

A NOTABLE illustration of the steady progress which the United States is making in the development of the important industry of iron shipbuilding, was afforded yesterday, at Chester, in this State, in the launch of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's mammoth steamer City of Pekin, the largest vessel ever built in this or any other country, with the exception of the Great Eastern. This triumph of American skill and enterprise measures 5,250 tons, is 435 feet long, 58 feet breadth of beam, and 38 feet depth of hold, being three feet more in breadth and depth of hold than the last White Star steamer, thus making her total cubic area nearly one-ninth larger, and that, notwithstanding the fact that the latter ship is some twenty feet longer. This shortening in length and addition in breadth and depth of hold, so long a feature of the Delaware ships, is confessedly superior to the Clyde system, and is now being adopted in the Scottish yards. There are now in process of construction at the Messrs. ROACHE'S yard, otherwise known as the Delaware Iron Works, four other iron steamships of from 1,700 to 5,000 tons, one of which—the City of Yeddo, a sister ship to the Pekin—will be launched in the early part of next month. A large number of representative men, persons interested in American shipbuilding, naval officers, Congressmen, and others, were present to witness the event which, particularly in its promise as respects the future, possesses national importance.

IT WILL be remembered that ex-Secretary of the Navy GIDEON WELLES, some time ago contributed a series of papers to the *Galaxy*, in reply to the statements of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS in his "Memorial Address" on Secretary SEWARD. These have now been reproduced in book form, with copious additional details in relation to the subject, which have not heretofore been given to the public. The position of Secretary SEWARD in President LINCOLN'S Cabinet, according to the writer, was that of a subordinate. He did not control the master-spirit of the Chief Magistrate, but was controlled by it. It was not LINCOLN who conformed his policy to SEWARD, but it was SEWARD who smoothly adapted himself to LINCOLN, and the magic of influence himself, adapted the conclusions of his chief. The author's account of the respective shares of LINCOLN and his Secretary in the Emancipation act, particularly, presents the subject in quite a different light from that in which it appears in the "Memorial Discourse." This measure was not anticipated by the President at the time of his election. It was forced upon him by the progress of events during the war. It was his act, says the writer, the bold suggestion of his own mind, for which he was alone responsible, and which was warranted by military necessity. The Secretary of State not only stood aloof from the measure, and studiously avoided any expression of opinion in regard to it, but he strongly advised the administration to abstain from any decisive stand on the subject. When consulted by the President, who announced that he intended by an Executive order to emancipate the slaves, SEWARD was startled by the proposition, and asked for delay before giving his judgment, and while he was still hesitating, the President drafted his preliminary proclamation. He devised the whole scheme, took the entire responsibility upon himself, and without the slightest assistance from his Cabinet prepared each of the proclamations of Freedom. How far the statements of Mr. WELLES are to be accepted as a contribution to the truth of history will probably be better determined after further discussion. Something, no doubt, remains to be said on the opposite side; but, looking at the facts as presented by the writer, he appears to have made out a pretty strong case.

REV. DR. ELLIOTT.

The Rev. Dr. DAVID ELLIOTT, whose death is announced in our columns this morning, was during many years a conspicuous leader in the great religious denomination of which he was a minister. Dr. ELLIOTT was of the Scotch-Irish stock, the popular element which has contributed more than any other to the growth and vigor of Presbyterianism in this country. Born in the beginning of the year 1787 and licensed as a preacher by the Presbytery of Carlisle in the year 1811, he was intimately associated, in his age of useful activity, with most of the important movements of his church, while with some of the most memorable events in its history his name must be forever identified. Those who never heard Dr. ELLIOTT preach until failing health had lessened his physical energies, could form no adequate notion of the power of his discourse in his earlier years. Though never showy or brilliant, he was, in his prime, a powerful preacher. He was a student from his youth, having enjoyed the best educational opportunities the country afforded in those days; as he grew older he delighted in the studies appropriate to his chosen profession, for the metaphysical relations of which he was gifted with peculiar aptitude, and he became a first-rate theologian, according to the type and standard of his time and church. He was, however, never a theological dreamer; conscience and interest in humanity combined to make him intensely practical in thought and action. He was a laborious pastor, as we have heard from trustworthy contemporaries, and even while in charge of a secluded village congregation, he was led to investigate for himself the principles of church government in their relation to discipline, and to publish the results of his inquiries. He thus became qualified to take a prominent and useful part in the discussions and proceedings of the courts of the Church, and to exert a recognized influence upon the development of the energetic and powerful denomination to which he belonged.

When about the year 1830 Dr. ELLIOTT became pastor of a church in Washington, of this State, the college there had been for some years suspended, and the Trustees made an earnest effort to prevail on him to accept the Presidency of the institution with a view to its reanimation. This offer he declined, but agreed to act as President until the place could be suitably filled. In this temporary position he proved himself admirably fitted for its responsible duties, and after an administration of less than two years, he handed over the college fairly restored and in vigorous condition to the Rev. Dr. MCCONAGHY, who had been elected its President. To his reputation as an acute and well informed theologian and earnest minister of the Word, Dr. ELLIOTT had now added the reputation of a judicious disciplinarian and successful administrator of an institution of learning. In 1835 he was elected Professor in the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny. His congregation in Washington were devoted to him, and he was equally attached to them, and it was only after prolonged discussion and delay, that he reluctantly yielded to what seemed to be the call of duty and agreed to accept the appointment. He entered upon his duties in the Seminary at the same time in 1836. We have neither call nor qualification to recount or even to characterize in appropriate terms the history of Dr. ELLIOTT'S labors in this last scene of his patient and laborious life. We may, however, without fear of mistake or injustice say that no servant of a Church ever toiled more faithfully than he in his vocation, or was ever thrown more frequently for long periods at a stretch upon the faith which looks to the future for the reward of present fidelity and self-denial. When he first entered the Seminary, and for years afterwards, he had ever before him the temptation to accept other positions more than equal to any ambition he might have, besides other inducements. But he believed in the need of a Seminary here and in its splendid usefulness in the future; he especially believed that, having accepted the responsibility of a place in the institution, he was bound in honor as well as grace to stand by his post at whatever cost of personal feeling. And, through many gloomy years of often thankless struggle, in which, however encouraged by faithful men, he had from time to time to confront all the unlovely forms of sanctified meanness as well as of envy and malice flaunting the grace of God, he did stand his ground manfully, with the results now known of all who take care for matters Presbyterian. The Seminary suitably endowed, well provided with learned Professors and frequented by multitudinous students, is now an honor and a praise in the Presbyterian churches everywhere, filling a place which a Seminary nowhere else could fill so well; in a word, realizing the vision which sustained and lured on the lonely Professor in the far away past. Many years before his death he was enabled to rejoice in the only reward he cared for in this world.

In the controversies which culminated in 1838, in the division of the Presbyterian Church, Dr. ELLIOTT, though firm and decided in maintaining what he believed to be the cause of sound religious doctrine, was never "fierce for orthodoxy." Dr. ELLIOTT never under any circumstances forgot the obligations of courtesy; was never known to make an ungentlemanly remark or practice an ungentlemanly artifice, and the prominent position he finally attained in the unhappy controversy he attained by the mere clearness of his intellect and the vigor of his character. He was the Moderator of the Assembly in which the disruption took place, and in the difficult circumstances so bore himself as to command the respect of opponents as well as the admiration of sympathizers. When each of the Churches then formed had grown and prospered through thirty years, and their re-union began to be agitated, he rejoiced in the prospect of its consummation. Many readers of the COMMERCIAL no doubt, remember the scene in Pittsburgh at the re-union celebration, when the venerable Professor expressed his hearty concurrence in the act.

We need hardly say that the last years of Dr. ELLIOTT have been as peaceful and happy as the memory of a life well spent and the affectionate ministrations of children, grandchildren and loving friends could make them. Until the last he took interest in whatever should interest the citizen and the Christian; his recollections of Western Pennsylvania society ran back to the first years of the century, and he loved to repeat them, while all humane affections remained as strong in his heart as ever. It was a blessed life he lived, and he has died a blessed death.

A ROMANCE SPOILED.

The terrible accident at sea which lately befell the ocean steamer Pennsylvania, and by which that vessel lost her commander and first and second officers, brought into great prominence one Capt. BRADY, who was on board, as a passenger. The other passengers, distrusting the capacity of the third officer, to whom the command fell of right, requested Capt. BRADY to take command of the ship, which he did, bringing her safely into port.

Of course, every one was delighted with Capt. BRADY. No one so gallant, so brave, so deserving as he. Resolutions of thanks, from the owners of the saved ship, conveying to him the most grateful as well as graceful compliments, were passed, and a check ordered to be drawn in his favor for $1,000, as a testimonial of his high services; and the newspapers overflowed with praises of the gallant Captain. He was the hero of the hour; and one of the Eastern papers regretted that there was no Humane Society in existence to cause a grand medal to be struck in his honor.

So far, so well. Had Capt. BRADY been content with this, he would not merely have opened up to himself an honorable and successful career, but he would have passed on to posterity as a fitting companion to GRACE DARLING, and other noble men and women who have risked their own lives to save those of others. But alas! for himself, he was *not* content. In an evil hour he listened to the voice of the tempter, and threw away his good name in a greedy attempt to profit pecuniarily by his manly daring. He returned the $1,000 check so kindly sent him, and put in a claim for salvage. He gave up, by that act, all claim to be thought a hero, and showed his willingness to be regarded, instead, as a mere wrecker. It is a poor, miserable ending to a story so promising in its beginning.

We do not undertake to judge what claim this paltry wrecker has to the salvage he claims; but we shall be much surprised if it amounts to much. It is enough to know that his cupidity has overreached his better nature if he ever had any; and that instead of being a noble, self-sacrificing man, who volunteered his ability in an hour of peril to save those with whom he was sailing, he was all the while eyeing the argosy of wealth he was piloting into port, and counting the share he would get for capturing it by chance on the high seas. The mercenary motive wipes out all credit for the service rendered. The buccaneers and pirates of a past generation would have done it as well for a similar reward, and have been buccaneers and pirates none the less.

A good deed, Captain BRADY *might* have known, brings its own reward; but greed for gain as a consequence of such a deed, wipes out all the good the deed would otherwise claim credit for. He may be a splendid sailor, for all we know to the contrary; but he certainly can get the strongest possible recommendations, if he wants them, for an early promotion to the headship of the clan of Ocracoke wreckers.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

We have taken no part in the discussion going on all around us about who should or should not be appointed United States District Attorney. The selection of a successor to Mr. SWOOPE was devolved by the President upon the United States Senators from this State; and as all the applicants were worthy men, and either would be personally acceptable to us, we have not felt called upon to meddle in a matter in which we had no responsibility.

The United States Senators from this State, after hearing all the parties, after reading the voluminous letters sent to them on the subject, after consulting with those whom they knew to have the best interests of the party and country at heart, and after a careful comparison of views from all quarters and all classes of their friends, have made up their minds to send in the name of Hon. HENRY H. MCCORMICK for that place. He was not the man of our choice, and we have had no agency whatever in bringing about his appointment; but we concur most heartily in the selection. Mr. MCCORMICK is a young man who has given evidence of possessing decided talents; he is fast rising to a prominent position at the bar; he has studiously devoted himself to his profession; and having maintained a pure life and earned an honorable record, we are not ashamed to welcome him to the place he has won. We know him well; and we know him to be well fitted for whatever duties he may be called upon to perform in it. He will discharge them honestly, faithfully and creditably; and we bespeak for him the confidence of the political friends with whom he has always stood, shoulder to shoulder, in the firm and conscientious support of Republican principles.

We may add that, with the abolition of the Internal Revenue taxes, the office has lost most of the importance heretofore attached to it. Neither pecuniarily nor otherwise is it now to be considered as of any magnitude. It is astonishing to us, therefore, that so much ado should be made over it.

Those Sabbath Questions.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Having had occasion to re-examine that passage of Scripture in Hebrews iv, which refers to a "rest (Sabbatism) that remaineth for the people of God," which a writer in the COMMERCIAL, who signs himself "Biblicus," supposes to refer to the Christian Sabbath or Lord's day, as distinguished from the Jewish seventh day Sabbath, I think it may not be amiss also to "show mine opinion." Your columns are not the place for extended biblical exposition, but even a cursory examination of this passage in its scope and connection will, I think, show that "Biblicus" is mistaken, and only weakens the strength of better arguments for the change of day, by the use of one that is fanciful. The "rest" of which the Apostle is speaking in this entire passage—commencing with chapter iii., 7—is the *final rest of heaven*, to which the soul-rest or rest of salvation into which "we who have believed do enter" (ch. iv., 3.) in this life, is preparatory.

This is the rest to which the Psalmist refers in the passage quoted from Ps. 95, 7-11, "as the Holy Ghost saith, To-day, if ye will hear His voice, harden not your hearts," &c. So I sware in my wrath, they shall not enter into my rest." This is the rest which was prefigured by the national rest of Canaan, into which the Israelites "whose carcasses fell in the wilderness," failed to enter because of unbelief, and respecting which higher rest we are exhorted to "fear lest a promise being left us of entering into His (God's) rest, any of us should seem (be found) to come short of it." Chap. iv., 1.

"Biblicus" and others have been misled by the casual allusion in verse 4 to God's having "rested on the seventh day from all His works," and from the mention of a "another day," and "another day" in verses 7 and 8: as though this other day were the Christian Sabbath, whereas the design of the Apostle is to show that God's rest, of which the Psalmist speaks, is neither the rest of the "seventh day" into which God entered, nor the rest of Canaan into which "Jesus" (the Greek for Joshua) led the people of Israel, but a higher rest (a Sabbatism) which still remaineth for the people of God. This is that rest of peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ, into which those who have "ceased from their own works" do enter.

"This heavenly calm within the breast
Is the dear pledge of glorious rest,
Which for the church of God remains,
The end of cares, the end of pains."

It anticipates the rest of heaven. It is into this rest that we are exhorted in verse 11 to "labor to enter, lest any man fall after the same example of unbelief." This, of course, cannot refer to the mere observance of the Christian Sabbath, however much the proper "remembering of that day to keep it holy" may help us to enter into the spiritual and heavenly rest.

The argument for the change of the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week, as sanctioned by the example of Christ and His apostles, and the practice of the primitive church, is strong enough without any such doubtful support as "Biblicus" would find in this passage.

I must also equally object to the doctrine that the Scripture authority for celebrating the Lord's Supper *every Sabbath*, is as conclusive as for the change of day. The passage referred to prove nothing of the sort. There is no evidence that the social "breaking of bread" so often referred to as being practiced in apostolic days, was always (if ever) connected with the eucharist or Lord's Supper. It undoubtedly formed a part of their *agapæ*—or feasts of love, which were common, and of those hospitable entertainments which the richer Jews had been in the habit of giving to their poorer brethren—of which we have an example in the case of the rich Pharisee who asked Jesus to dine with him, and in Christ's exhortation to such not to call their rich neighbors but the poor, the lame, and the blind—but that the Lord's Supper formed a feast of these bread breakings—where is the proof?

The Jewish loaf was made thin, and was not sliced, like our bread, but simply broken, and the phrase "to break bread," is equivalent to our "eating together" at an ordinary meal. When Christ "took bread and blessed and brake" to those five thousand, and, again, "gave thanks and brake" to the four thousand, this was not a sacramental act. As also, when, after His resurrection, He joined the two disciples on the way to Emmaus, "and it came to pass, as he sat at meat with them he took bread and blessed it, and brake, and gave to them," and was thus known to them "in the breaking of bread," does any one suppose that this was anything more than an ordinary evening meal? That Christ administered the sacrament of the supper to his disciples even once after his resurrection, we have no evidence. Indeed, it would be inconsistent with his declaration to them at the institution of the Supper, "I will not drink henceforth of this fruit of the vine, until the day that I drink it new with you in my Father's kingdom."

But did not the Apostles administer the supper weekly, or even daily? Acts ii., 42 and 46, are quoted in proof of this. "They continued steadfastly in the Apostles' doctrine, and in fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers." If either of these words refer to the sacrament, it would be the one rendered "fellowship" (*koinonia*, or communion, as in 1 Cor., x., 16), but it is in the "breaking of bread" that the proof is supposed to lie. So also in verse 46: "And they continuing daily with one accord in the temple, and breaking bread from house to house, and did eat their meat (food) with gladness," &c. Did they administer the Lord's Supper daily from house to house, after worshiping in the temple? Or was their daily breaking of bread together anything more than the social participation of their daily meals? But the passage chiefly relied upon in proof of weekly sacramental communion is Acts xx., 7: "Upon the first day of the week when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto them, ready to depart on the morrow." And then, after the misfortune of Eutychus, who fell asleep under Paul's long sermon, we read that "when he was come up again, and had broken bread and eaten, and talked a long while, even till break of day, so he departed." Now if the breaking of bread here refers to the Lord's Supper, it must have been administered *twice* the same night. Is this probable?

The truth is, that the only passages where the breaking of bread indisputably refers to the Eucharist, are in the original accounts of the institution of the ordinance by our Lord, as given by the several Evangelists, and in 1 Cor. x., 16, &c., and xi., 23, &c., where the *drinking of the cup* is connected with the breaking of the bread. Christ gave no instructions as to how often this ordinance should be celebrated, but only says, "*as often* as ye do it, ye do show the Lord's death till he come."

As the Jews are accustomed to keep the Passover only once a year, the antecedent probability would be that the Apostles and other Christian converts from among the Jews would be inclined to adopt the same usage in regard to the Lord's Supper, as has been the practice in some churches.

That more frequent communion, however, is for edification, has been generally agreed upon among the churches. If any choose to commune weekly, rather than quarterly or bimonthly, so be it; but let them not claim Scripture authority for it, of which there is none whatever. A. W.

The Reading Railroad has now six vessels upon the stocks at Philadelphia. They are all constructing of iron. The length of each is 250 feet, with 37 feet 6 inches beam, 20 feet deep and a capacity of 1,500 tons.

Virginia will soon be in the market as a purchaser of her own bonds. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized to buy to the extent of $250,000 at the lowest attainable price.

There are eight thousand daughters of Rebecca in Illinois. Rebecca is ahead of Brigham Young.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Berlin has an Academy of Beer Brewing.

Wood carving, as a "profession" for women, is under discussion.

A twenty-four hours' copyright on all dailies is proposed by the English papers.

Hon. Jere. Black has got a grasshopper tied by a string and imagines that he is a Granger.

It takes seventeen thousand bartenders to minister to the saloon customers of New York.

The coal fields of Ohio, at the rate they are now worked, will not be exhausted for 51,200 years.

The introduction of salmon into the rivers of Australia has at length been successfully accomplished.

A Troy paper, writing of the late Elder Knapp, speaks of incidents "in the early history of the corpse."

Rhode Island will hold her State election on the 1st of April. To the Democracy it will be All Fools' day.

The proposition to tax church property has been knocked on the head in the Ohio Constitutional Convention.

All the leading witnesses on the side of the Tichborne claimant have become seriously ill since the verdict. Why?

The London *Times* has just been compelled to pay about $250 damges for libel. It still continues publication, however.

Dr. Caroline E. Hastings advises that women should wear a neatly-fitting body. So they should—and a clean soul inside of it.

A prudent warehouse firm in Albany (Ga.) announce that they will make no advances to farmers who do not grow their own corn.

It is significant of how little weight is accorded to the prefix "Hon.," that we hardly ever attach it to our really great men.

An Iowa editor has swallowed a pen and is terribly frightened. Had it been a pair of scissors he could have stood it with much better grace.

A revenue cutter for the government service is to be placed on the Columbia river. That part of the Union has never had its commerce thus protected.

Michigan takes a census once in every ten years, under State authority. This is the year for doing it, and it will be done between April 6 and May 10.

Because some rascal stole Adirondack Murray's lecture on "Civilized Heathenism," he says that he is more than ever in favor of home missions.

Somnambulating is the last abomination which Western journalists have been obliged to invent on account of the poverty of the English language.

A Western critic recently said of a new novel: "Its incidents follow each other like a shovel-full of hot coals." It must be written in "words that burn."

A New York paper says Lucca sings better in German than in Italian, "because she is familiar with the language!" Familiar with the language is good!

It is suggested that in view of the increasing length of the skirts of gentlemen's frock coats, some plan be devised to loop them gracefully at the back and sides.

It is claimed that Cincinnati is situated on "the great isothermal line of the world, which is the axis of production and population," and Chicago is mad about it.

A French explorer has been interviewing the natives of Terra del Fuego. He says they are perfectly docile, though occasionally forced by hunger to become cannibals.

The Missouri Legislature has just passed an act prohibiting any change in the text-books of the public schools for five years from the 1st of January, 1875. A blessing, this.

Some one has started what may be a falsehood, that in the postoffices of a certain empire in Europe all letters addressed to non-residents are opened and read by the officials in charge.

That was a practical woman who wrote to Evangelist Hammond, at St. Louis, asking prayers to lift the mortgage on her farm, that she and her little ones might not be thrown out of a home.

The greatest bell in the world, the "Emperor William bell," destined for the Cologne Cathedral, has just been finished. It weighs about 60,000 pounds, is eighteen feet high and fourteen feet wide.

The charge is again made that punch, eggnog, lemonade with sherry or absinthe, mint juleps, together with wines of all sorts, are drank in large quantities by fashionable American women.

Mrs. Malaprop has no patience with the people who want women to have votes. She declares that, for herself, her nerves would never bear the shock of having anything to do with the "electrical franchise."

The Supreme Court of Indiana having decided that saloon keepers are not responsible for the acts of their barkeepers, the crusaders propose instituting a series of legal experiments to determine the question, "Who are ?"

The diamond fields at the Cape of Good Hope are now well-nigh deserted, the majority of the seekers after sudden wealth having concluded to abandon a quest which entailed severe labor and rarely paid more than expenses.

A Connecticut man had an oyster roast the other night, and on opening one of the bivalves found about one hundred pearls in the shell, some of which would have been of large value if not spoiled in the roasting.

The Secretary of War is to be authorized to reserve for sale ten thousand suits of military clothing, which it may not be desirable to issue to the troops, and to give the same to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

Some of the finest monuments in England have been built by penny subscriptions. The four million colored people of the country would probably feel it a privilege to mass their dimes for a monument to one of their best friends—Sumner.

Cheap traveling. A Connecticut boy has just returned from a five weeks' trip to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, the coal regions of Pennsylvania, Harper's Ferry, Washington and around home—all for ten dollars.

The sugar crop of Louisiana is decreasing each year. Before the war it was 221,726 hogsheads of sugar and 13,500,000 gallons of molasses. In 1870, having kept on decreasing after the war, it was 80,700 hogsheads of sugar and 4,500,000 gallons of molasses. The estimate this year fixes it at 75,000 hogsheads.

One of a number of rebels during the late war, when the commanding officer ordered them to retake several guns captured by the enemy—"C-captain," said this philosopher in the face of danger, "if th-the l-loss isn't very gr-great, can't we t-t-take up a col-l-lection, and p-pay for the d-damned old g-guns?"

PERSONAL.

Mrs. General Sherman is writing the memoir of her father, the late Thomas Ewing.

Miss Nellie Grant has received the most cordial letters from the parents of Mr. Sartoris, and it is evident that a very warm welcome awaits her in her new home.

General Garibaldi has twenty-one swords of honor, eleven of which have been sent him from abroad. He derives the modest income of $900 from the island of Caprera, on which he resides.

The Duke of Edinburgh and his Russian wife, on their arrival in England, landed at *Gravesend*, where great preparations were made to receive them, and the principal official connected with the ceremonies was a Mr. *Death*.

Another change in New York journalism is reported. S. H. Gay retires from the *Evening Post's* editorial staff in a few days, to engage with W. C. Bryant on a literary work, the object and character of which are not yet announced.

An American named Charles Briggs, who had been divorced from his wife, but was anxious to get her back again, although she was married to another husband, recently blew out his brains in Paris, after an interview with the second husband, who declined to part with his lawful wife.

Another veteran legislator has been found. His name is Andrew Wilson, he lives at Goshen, Orange county, New York, is eighty-four years of age, and was a member of the Legislature in 1819. He has not drank any intoxicating liquors nor used any tobacco in over forty years.

The fact that Barbara Frietchie has not yet turned up in Washington with a claim of twenty-five thousand dollars for holding the national flag out of her window in Fredericktown and scaring Robert E. Lee, goes far to prove that Whittier was fooled in that little transaction, and that B. F. is, as has been suspected, a myth.

There is already talk of erecting a monument to Charles Sumner in Washington. Since the war ended, Congress has voted money for statues of Farragut, Scott and Rawlins, and it is argued that at least one of the great statesmen whose name will always be connected with the movement for the abolition of slavery, which culminated in the war, and with the subsequent legislation for giving civil rights and the ballot to the negroes, should receive equal honors.

Capt. John E. Michener, well-known in this city, where he has hosts of friends, has been restored to his position in the Dead Letter Office, Postoffice Department. Some time ago he was removed on the representation of a Department special agent, who impugned his honesty, and charged him with robbing dead letters of money. The investigation of the Grand Jury showed he had done nothing rendering him amenable to law. His restoration by the Postmaster General was intended as an act of justice to one unjustly accused of crime. As he is engaged, however, in business in the District, he will decline the appointment.

A BOGUS COUNT.

Paul Schoeppe's Remarkable Career in St. Louis—He Gets the Appointment of Assistant Postmaster—His Final Exposure and Flight.

We have already laid before the readers of the COMMERCIAL an account of the career of the notorious Paul Schoeppe in Chicago. In the St. Louis *Journal* of the 16th inst., was the following record of the doings of the accomplished scoundrel in St. Louis:

Considerable excitement has existed among our German citizens the last few days concerning the operations of one

PAUL SCHOEPPE,

who represented himself as the lineal descendant of royal blood, and possessor of immense wealth in the old country, and the scion of a noble connection and family long pre-eminent in the public affairs of Germany. His

FIRST APPEARANCE IN ST. LOUIS

was in 1873, when he rented a room on the corner of Sixth and Spruce streets, and like a spider in its web, he waited the coming of his game. In his peregrinations he formed the acquaintance of Dr. Makk, editor-in-chief of the St. Louis *Evening Courier*. He represented himself as a gentleman of refinement and education, claiming that he was educated at some of the first colleges in Prussia, and having a fine address and being a fluent and pleasant conversationalist, he soon ingratiated himself in the confidence of Dr. Mark, who gave him a place on the paper. It was soon discovered that Schoeppe was not as prolific with the pen as he was with his tongue, and after a trial of three weeks he was discharged from the paper. But he did not use the short time he was on the paper to no purpose. He formed the acquaintance of almost every prominent German family in the city, and representing himself as being assistant editor of that respectable and enterprising journal, he made many acquaintances and was treated with courtesy and respect wherever he went. Under the name of J. P. Schulenburg, a name, by the way, he held when on the *Courier*, he was appointed

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER

at Carondelet, and there enlarged his name as well as his newspaper connections. He called himself Count Hans Paul Vonder Schulenburg Asseberg, and claimed to be connected with the *Democrat* as well as the *Courier*. He was a

WHALE AMONG THE LADIES

who doted on him as a rara avis of this country, and he was sailing along smoothly, when all at once he was

DISMISSED FROM HIS POSITION.

He said he was being persecuted, and still donned his plumage as a count, and treated with disdain the many whispers being circulated about him. He claimed to have been an officer in the imperial guard in the old country, served through the war of '66, in which Austria was humbled, with distinction and honor. He had all the documents necessary to prove his assertions, which, however, are supposed to be forgeries, and could relate more tales of valor and narrate more exploits than any stay-at-home war patriot in America. He left Germany, his nobility and wealth, so he says, for political reasons, and came to this land of plebeian equality, where all were free, and where he could have a larger display for his talents. In 1868 he flourished as a journalist and an engineer in Chicago and Illinois. His

BRIGHT DREAMS WERE DISPELLED

on the 22d of last February, and he was somewhat set back in his operations, under the following circumstances: He was standing in the parlor of the Southern Hotel when he was accosted by Mr. Paul Schellack, a gentleman recently arrived from Germany, and who cannot speak a word of English, when the following colloquy occurred: "How are you, Paul Schoeppe," said Mr. Schellack, extending his hand.

"I am not the man you call me," said the so-called count in English, evidently intending to create the impression that he was not a German.

Mr. Schellack, feeling he could not possibly be mistaken in the identity of the man, spoke of the matter to Mr. Harrsen, city editor of the *Courier*, who gave him his suspicions concerning the count, and the two together visited Schoeppe, when Schellack told him in plain and forcible German, "you are not the man you represent yourself to be,

YOU ARE A CONVICT."

Schoeppe denied it, and persisted he was no imposter. Mr. Harrsen told him he would have to clear himself of the accusation or be exposed. Harrsen and Mr. Brandt, a gentleman connected with the *Courier*, and the party then went to Tony Faust's saloon, on Fifth and Elm streets, when the count was told he had to clear himself of suspicion or stand exposure. He was subjected to a

SCRUTINIZING EXAMINATION,

and his statements were so conflicting that all doubt was removed. The count, however, remained undisturbed amid the many allegations made against him, and showed his usual vitality, claiming it was a "put up job." On Thursday last Mr. Schellack and a German friend from Bismarck, a small town on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, went before a notary public and

MADE AFFIDAVIT

to the effect that they knew Schoeppe in Germany, that he went by the name of Paul Schoeppe, and identified him by his personal appearance; Mr. Schellack swearing he went to school, and occupied the same room with him for two years in a public house at Crossen, and that he knew him by certain marks and scars he had on his person, among which were a couple of scars on the forehead, caused by being accidentally shot when he was a boy.

Schoeppe, upon being informed of his intended exposure, on Saturday resigned his position as assistant postmaster at Carondelet and left, as is now ascertained, for parts unknown.

OHIO NEWS.

Dayton has only twelve candidates for Mayor.

There were fifty-one deaths in Cleveland, last week.

Cleveland footpads attack people in the principal streets of the city.

The Di Murska Opera Company lost $2,300 in their Dayton engagement of two nights.

David Whitehead, an old pioneer of Cleveland, died on Sunday, in the eighty-third year of his age.

The ladies of Columbus have a collection of thirty-three campaign hymns printed for convenience and use on the streets.

Defiance is making an effort to raise money for the purpose of securing the services of Dio Lewis in the temperance movement.

The Dayton *Journal* says that the plan of the present anti-liquor crusade was originated nearly twenty years ago by two Quakeresses at Wilmington, Ohio.

Endred Briggs, a farm laborer, shot himself dead with a rifle, in Bloomfield township, Logan county, on the 19th inst. He was thought to be insane.

It is a shocking disclosure, but it is really true, that many of the ladies now engaged in the temperance reform business in this city bring their babies up on the bottle.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

Horace Crookham, a wealthy farmer residing in Liberty township, Ross county, has within the past few days been victimized by some patent windmill men to the tune of $7,000.

The Springfield *Republic* double leads an announcement that ten car loads of Champion reapers and mowers were shipped by one train from that city to Texas last week. Value 70,000.

Friday night, near Cincinnati, Chas. Vanhorn, an old man, and his son were accosted and robbed by highwaymen. The old man was so shocked that he fell dead, and the robbers fled. It is thought that the deceased had heart disease.

A very sly old woman in Cleveland has been making money by tricks that are vain. She waylays young men, when they are out with their lady friends, and demands that "dollar and forty cents that you owe me for washing." The young man is generally so confused to make an immediate reply, and his confusion is not lessened by the inquiring looks of his fair friend, while the old woman repeats her demand, and in some cases obtains the plunder.

The Cleveland *Herald* says: W. K. Smith, of this city, lately brought suit against Manager Ellsler of the Academy of Music, for damages alleged to have been sustained by him on account of the refusal of the Treasurer of the Academy to permit himself and wife to occupy two orchestra seats for the reservation of which, at the Chanfrau matinee, he had paid one dollar. The defendant states that the seats were also rented, through an inadvertence, to other parties, who occupied them on the arrival of the plaintiff and his wife. The Treasurer offered to refund their money, or, he says, agreed to permit them to occupy seats in one of the boxes, the remainder of the house being full, for the price paid for the other seats. Smith alleges, however, that extra pay was demanded for this privilege. The case was tried on Friday before Justice Homer Strong and a jury, a verdict of $30 and costs being rendered for the plaintiff.

The Stomach's Revenge.

The stomach cannot be maltreated with impunity. Overload it with food, irritate it with fiery liquors, impair the activity of vitality in labor by any outrage on the laws of health, and it revenges itself through the liver, the bowels, the kidneys, the brain or the nervous system, and sometimes through all these organs simultaneously, or in succession. There is scarcely any variety of bodily or mental pain or discomfort which it does not inflict upon those who abuse and overtax its powers. Under these circumstances there is but one medicine to which the sufferer can resort to with the certainty of obtaining immediate and permanent relief. The most wholesome and genial of all stomachics and correctives, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, produces an immediate and most beneficent change in the condition of the patient. The whole digestive system is at once invigorated and soothed, the liver system is at once invigorated and soothed, the liver regulated and toned, the bowels relieved of all obstructions, the spirits cheered, and the relaxed nerves strengthened and steadied.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1869.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest paid on the

A. A. McCARTY,
NO. 64 FOURTH AVENUE,
BROKER.
WANTED,
MORTGAGES,
AND
COMMERCIAL PAPER.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 18, 1874.

There is a trite saying that the law of supply and demand will regulate the price of any article. As some one puts it, if there is an over-manufacture of hats they will stay in the shops of the dealers, or so fall in price that every one will be tempted to purchase a new tile. The law is self-regulating and all legitimate business ventures are based on it. Money is now low because the supply is far greater than the demand. Let the railroads begin to buy and prices will shoot up as they did a year ago. With speculative interests, however, it is just the opposite; it is a calculation of chances, and speculators make or lose as their calculations of chances are correct or incorrect. Just now all business interests are waiting on Congress to fix some rule by which they may guide themselves. The uncertainty which hangs over everything is the opportunity for the speculator, hence the only movements of importance are of this character and are chiefly confined to the stock market. It is the knowledge that legitimate interests are doing nothing and therefore wanting little or no money which causes the banks to look with suspicion on almost all paper that is offered for discount; they seem to reason that persons who are entitled to credit do not wish to borrow and that, as a logical consequence those who wish to borrow are not entitled to credit. Between the two horns transactions are few and limited as to amounts.

—We see it stated that for some time past Senator Sumner has been studying the financial question with more than his wonted energy and application; that he had been in communication with Parke Godwin, Professor Sumner and other eminent economists, and it is even said the fatal derangement of the nervous centers was hastened by the intense labor and exhaustion of brain incidental to the preparation of the speech which he was about to make in the Senate on the monetary situation. Those intimate with his views say that his three chief points were: First, that an insuperable obstacle should be contrived by Congress against any future issues of paper money. Secondly, that our greenback issues should be all withdrawn by the expedient of compulsory payments from debtors to the Government. Fairdly, that the 26 millions of over-issued greenbacks should be canceled, and that an immediate experiment should be made to see how efficient for the purpose of the machinery of compound interest notes would be. The tenor of the speech itself leaves little doubt that the story in the main is correct.

—Some weeks ago it was stated in these columns that a bill regulating commercial agencies, and imposing heavy penalties for publishing statements calculated to injure the standing and reputation of business firms, was pending before the Legislature of Missouri, and that a similar bill would probably be introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature. On Friday last Mr. Roney, of Philadelphia, offered the following, which was referred to committee:

An Act to punish commercial agents for false representations of the business condition of certain persons.

Whereas, There are persons traveling from time to time, in different parts of the Commonwealth, claiming to be conducting or representing commercial agencies for the purpose of keeping a record and publishing the financial responsibility of business men in different parts of the country; and,

Whereas, Such persons, from malicious or corrupt motives, often willfully and knowingly exaggerate and misrepresent the financial condition of persons engaged in different kinds of business, to the great injury of such persons and the general public; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That any person conducting the business of what is known as a commercial agency, established in this Commonwealth or elsewhere, for the purpose of ascertaining, publishing, and keeping for public information a record of the financial responsibility and business condition of bankers, merchants, traders, builders, manufacturers, or other persons engaged in a commercial business, and any person claiming to be the representative of such commercial agency, who shall knowingly and willfully exaggerate and misrepresent by writing, printing or otherwise, in book form or otherwise, the credit, financial responsibility, or business condition of any merchant, manufacturer, builder, or other person or persons engaged in any commercial business, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars; one-half of the fine imposed to be for the use of the informer. A conviction for the foregoing offense shall be a bar to action for damages by the person or persons damaged.

It is alleged by business men in connections by these agencies are frequently made, through motives of gain, that seriously injure their standing, and it is to correct this abuse that the above bill has been framed. It will doubtless become a law.

—The following table shows the prices or gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

March 18, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	111⅞	111⅞	112	111⅞	112
U. S. 6's, 1881	119¾		119¾		119¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coupons	119¾		119¾		119¾
5-20's, 1865	117¾		118		117¾
5-20's, 1865, coupons	118		118		118
5-20's, 1867	119¾		119¾		119¾
5-20's, 1867, coupons	119¾		119¾		119¾
5-20's, 1868	120¾		120¾		120¾
5-20's, 1868, coupons	120¾		120¾		120¾
10-40's,	114		114		114
10-40's, coupons	114		114		114
Currency 6's	116½		116½		116½
Land per cents	107		107		107
Hannibal & St. Jo.	31		31		31
Canton					
Western Union Tele'h	78	77⅞	77⅞	78	77⅞
Merchants Union Ex.					
Quicksilver	34¼		34¼		34¼
Pacific Mail	44¾		44¾		44¾
Adams Express	97		96½		96½
Wells Fargo Express	64½		64½		64½
American Express	64½		64½		64½
United States Express					
New York Central	102	102⅛	101	101⅛	101⅛
Erie	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Michigan Central	93		93		93
Michigan Southern	78⅝		78⅝		78⅝
Illinois Central	104		103		104
Cleveland & Pittsburg	93		93		93
Chicago & Northwestern	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½
Chicago & Rock Island	107		107		107
Pittsburg	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
St. Paul	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
St. Paul, Pref'd	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
Wabash	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Panama	120		120		120
Fort Wayne	93		93		93
Ohio and Mississippi	31¾		31¾		31¾
Union Pacific	104		104		104
Chicago and Alton	93		93		93
C. C. & I. C.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
B., H. & E.					
A. and P. Preferred	107½		107½		107½
Harlem					
Terre Haute	11		10½		10½
Tennessee State					
Do new					
South Carolina, April	30		30		30
Do July					
Missouri 6's	91		91		91

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	52¾
Penna. Scrip	98
Reading	57½
United Co.'s New Jersey	123
Old Creek	17½
Lehigh Valley	61¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30	90
Central Transportation	44½
Empire Transportation	52
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7-30s	68¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874.

REMARKS.—The day was wet and cheerless, causing a lull in trade to some extent.

The great feature of the market is the opposition between prominent coffee roasting houses as to the prices of roasted coffees. Day after day prices are reduced, and the bottom has not yet, it seems, been touched. We would recommend retail dealers to make a note of this, and "come down" a cent or two on the pound.

The flour market is more than usually brisk, prices remaining very firm at quotations ranging from $5 to $9. The receipts are not heavy, though the stocks on hand are fully equal to any and all demands.

The grain market gives evidence of renewed life, but as yet there has been no noticable changes in prices. The receipts continue light. The mills are fully supplied, though still taking all good lots offering.

The season of the year for sowing clover and timothy seeds is near at hand, hence there is an increased demand and we advance quotations on clover seed.

We feel safe in predicting that the market will, from this time forward, go on improving. It may grow slowly, but it will surely.

The vegetable and fruit markets are fully supplied with all articles in season, and dealers in the trade specialty see no use to doing a thriving business.

The rivers are still in fine navigable order, and, judging from the length of the imports given from day to day, the steamers plying upon them are reaping a good harvest.

Below will be found the receipts of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	2,440	Apples	25
Corn, sks	136	Wheat, sks	340
Barley, sks	1,420	Oats, sks	1,200
Butter, pkgs	45	Bacon, tcs	115

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received by rail and river during the past week:

	Last week.	This week.	Total
Flour, bbls	9,428	10,755	20,183
Apples, bbls	1,248	417	1,665
Cheese, bxs	278		278
Corn, sks	2,095	3,067	5,092
Wheat, sks	2,510	2,728	5,238
Barley, sks	5,008	4,940	9,948
Rye, sks	548	635	1,183
Oats, sks	4,456	6,044	10,500
Butter, pkgs	447	385	832
Bacon, pcs	8,147	5,945	14,092
Bacon, tcs	156	501	657

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the market, unless otherwise noted;

APPLES—Owing to reduced stocks in first hands, the interests of the season and the condition of the country roads, the receipts are extremely light, and choice apples are held firm at $3 75@4 50 ₱ obl; common to medium $2 00@3 00.

ASHES—There are no noticeable changes in prices and the demand is light. Such will doubtless be the case until a little later in the season. We quote as follows: Soda ash, common, 2½@4c; refined, 5c; potash, 9c; pearl, 10c; arsenic, 9c; black lead, 8c.

ALE—If anything prices are not as firm as they have ruled for some time past. Some attribute this to the anticipated woman's raid upon the sale of intoxicating drinks. Be this as it may, brewers have not reduced their figures, and report the trade demand moderately active. Following are the present rates at which sales are made: X $8 00 per bbl; XX 19; India ale $10 ₱ bbl; Bass's English ale, in kilderkins of 92 gals., $23 50; 25 24; bbls 41 gals $42 25@42 75; hhds, 68 gals $62 50@66 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $2 75; Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 2½ doz bottles, $3 ₱ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $3 ₱ doz; Guinness's stout, bottled by A. Barlin, $3 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ₱ doz.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There have been no further change in prices since refined lard was advanced 8c on Monday. The market continues fairly active with sales by all leading houses at the following figures: Hams, sugar cured, extra ₱ lb, 12½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ₱ lb, 9½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 12c; dried beef, extra, sugar cured, ₱ lb, 14c; beef tongues, sugar cured, ₱ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 8c; do ribsides, ₱ lb, 9½c; do short rib sides, ₱ lb, 9½c; do clear sides, ₱ lb, 10c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $17 50; lard, prime leaf in tierces, ₱ lb, 10½c; refined do, for summer use, in half bbls, ₱ lb, 11c; refined do, for summer use, in buckets, ₱ lb, 11½c; refined do, in 3 lb cans, 12½c; refined, 3 lb pails, 14c; refined do, in 5 lb pails, ₱ lb, 13c; bam shoulders, ₱ lb, 10c. The receipts of bacon in tierces during the past two week have largely increase, being 500 tcs against 156 the week preceding.

BUTTER—In conversation with an intelligent dairyman from the Western Reserve he assured us that the present scarcity and high rates of butter arose from three causes: "Dry cows," scarcity and high prices of fodder and feed, and almost impassable roads. We suppose the lovers of good butter will have to content themselves with the present tariff a little while longer. We continue to quote choice table at 35@35c ₱ lb, medium to good 30@32c, common to fair 25@28c. The receipts for the past week have been light.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The demand is light with sales of small lots at $3 50@3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

BRANS—There is a still good demand for choice bran at $7 00@7 50 per ton.

BROOM CORN—Red and 2 cut topped at 5½@6c; fair to good green 4½@5c; hurl, 2½@3c ₱ lb.

BOOKS—Sales reported at 25@75 ₱ ct.

BROOMS—No 2, $2 75 doz; No 8, $3 50 ₱ doz; 4, $4 50 doz; No 5, $3 25 ₱ doz; carpet brooms, $3 ₱ doz; 10 to 12 inches, $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 25@37½c ₱ dozen additional.

BAKING POWDER—Trade is reported active, with sales the following figures: ½ lb cans $1 60; ₱ doz ₱ lb do $3 00; 1 lb do $5 50; 2 lb cans $.... ₱ box, 48 lbs, $....

CANNED GOODS.—The canned goods trade is reported active. Owing to the great scarcity of dried fruits the canned articles must meet with a heavy consumption during the remainder of the season. Following are our quotations. The quotations below were furnished by one of the most reliable houses in this line:

Fruits in Syrups—2¾ lb California apricots ₱ doz $5; 2 lb blackberries $2 25; 2 lb Winslow's blueberries $2 50; 2 lb damson, extra $3 50; 2 lb white cherries $2 25; 2 lb red cherries $2 75; 2 lb grapes $2 25; 2 lb gooseberries $2 25; 2¼ lb green gages $2 75; 2 lb Lombard plums $2 50; 2¼ lb egg plums $2 50; 2 lb egg plums $3 50; 2 lb damson plums $2 25; 2 lb yellow peaches, extra, $3 75; 2 lb white peaches, extra, $3 75; 2 lb yellow peaches $3 25; 2 lb white peaches $2 75; 2 lb pie peaches $2 25; 2¼ lb California Bartlett pears $3 25; 2¼ lb Bartlett pears $4 50; 2 lb Bartlett pears $3 50; 2 lb pine apples $2 50; 2 lb pine apples $2 25; 2 lb orange quinces $3 25; 2 lb raspberries $2 75; 2 lb strawberries $2 75; 2 lb Winslow's strawberries $2 75; 2 lb pie peaches $4; 2 lb peach marmalade $2 25; 3 lb peach marmalade $3 50; 6 lb peach marmalade $5 50. Vegetables—3 lb Trimpin asparagus, per doz, $4 50; 2 lb Lima beans $2 75; 2 lb string beans $1 90; 2 lb Winslow's green corn $2 75; 2 lb Falmouth sugar corn $2 75; 2 lb Baltimore corn $2; 3 lb pie corn $2; 3 lb pumpkin $2 50; 2 lb small green peas $3; 2 lb marrowfat green peas $2 75; 2 lb sifted peas $2; 2 lb succotash (corn and Lima beans) $2 75; 3 lb tape May tomatoes $2 50; 2 lb trimpin tomatoes $2 50; 3 lb Baltimore tomatoes $2 50; 2 lb Baltimore tomatoes $1 80. Lobster, salmon, mackerel, oysters and clams—1 lb Winslow's lobsters, ₱ doz, $3 50; 2 lb Winslow's lobsters $3 90; 1 lb Callo-lina fresh salmon $3 25; 2 lb California fresh salmon $4 50; 1 lb Winslow's spiced salmon $3 50; 3 lb Winslow's spiced salmon $6 75; 2 lb Winslow's fine mackerel, extra $3 50; 2 lb oysters (cove) $1 25; 2 lb cove oysters (full) $1 25; 1 lb cove oysters (light) $1 00; 2 lb cove oysters (light) $2; 1 lb spiced oysters (cove) $1 75; 2 lb spiced oysters (cove) $2 50; 1 lb cherry stone clams (full) $1 25; 2 lb cherry stone clams $2 50. Sauces, ketchup and horseradish—pint Halford sauce ₱ doz $4 50; pint Halford sauce $2 50; pepper sauce $1 25; celery sauce $4 50; 1 lb Winslow's spiced salmon $1 40; quart Cape May tomato ketchup $2 40. Preserved meats—Corned beef, ₱ lb, ₱ doz $1 50; fancy style $1 60; genuine imported French $4 50; superior prepared mustard, ₱ gallon, 65 cents; relishes—Assorted in tumblers ₱ doz $1 40; assorted in tumblers $1 40; assorted in wine glasses $1 40; currant in wine glasses $1 40; assorted in goblets $2 75; currant in goblets $2 75; assorted in bottles $4 50; currant in bottles $4 50; assorted in beer mugs $5 50. American in wood packages—Barrels a small pickles $ 2 00 ₱ bbl $12 50; barrels medium pickles 1 200 ₱ bbl $11; half bbls medium pickles 600 ₱ bbl $6; barrels fancy mixed, 30 gals ₱ bbl $12; half bbls fancy mixed 15 gals ₱ bbl $7. American pickles in glass—Pint plain, ₱ doz $1 50; pint mixed $1 50; quart plain ₱ doz $2 50; quart mixed $2 50; half gallon plain $3 50; half gallon mixed $3 50; gallon plain $5 50; gallon mixed $5 50.

CANNED GOODS—We are reported an active trade demand, from store at 14½c ₱ gallon. In shipping 2 lb cans of tomatoes are the efficient for the purpose of the machinery of compound interest notes. The tenor of the following numbers on the subject leaves little doubt that the story in the main is correct.

—Some weeks ago it was stated in these columns that a bill regulating commercial agencies, and imposing heavy penalties for publishing statements calculated to injure the standing and reputation of business firms, was pending before the Legislature of Missouri, and that a similar bill would probably be introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature. On Friday last Mr. Roney, of Philadelphia, offered the following, which was referred to committee:

An Act to punish commercial agents for false representations of the business condition of certain persons.

Whereas, There are persons traveling from time to time, in different parts of the Commonwealth, claiming to be conducting or representing commercial agencies for the purpose of keeping a record and publishing the financial responsibility of business men in different parts of the country; and,

Whereas, Such persons, from malicious or corrupt motives, often willfully and knowingly exaggerate and misrepresent the financial condition of persons engaged in different kinds of business, to the great injury of such persons and the general public; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That any person conducting the business of what is known as a commercial agency, established in this Commonwealth or elsewhere, for the purpose of ascertaining, publishing, and keeping for public information a record of the financial responsibility and business condition of bankers, merchants, traders, builders, manufacturers, or other persons engaged in a commercial business, and any person claiming to be the representative of such commercial agency, who shall knowingly and willfully exaggerate and misrepresent by writing, printing or otherwise, in book form or otherwise, the credit, financial responsibility, or business condition of any merchant, manufacturer, builder, or other person or persons engaged in any commercial business, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars; one-half of the fine imposed to be for the use of the informer. A conviction for the foregoing offense shall be a bar to action for damages by the person or persons damaged.

It is alleged by business men in connections by these agencies are frequently made, through motives of gain, that seriously injure their standing, and it is to correct this abuse that the above bill has been framed. It will doubtless become a law.

—The following table shows the prices or gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, March 18, 1874.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday maintained its firmness, with a fair trade demand. There was, however, a natural falling off in the volume of sales as compared with the previous day, holders refuse to make concessions in order to effect sales; this may in a measure account for the falling off in sales. The Eastern markets ranged about the same as at date of last report. The following is all the information we could obtain:

CRUDE.

The market in the oil regions was a quiet one, prices being maintained in this market; no sales were reported. The telegraph announces the following sales at

PARKER'S.

4,000 bbls United.....$1 70
2,500 bbls at sells.....1 42½

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market here may be said to be at a stand-still so far as prices are concerned. The current rates at the works are 19¾c per gallon, free on cars; in a small way, the usual advance is charged.

Philadelphia—Market reported quiet at 14½c; April 15c; May 15¾@15¾c; June 16c.

New York—Market easter but quiet; spot 14¾c; March 15c.

OIL BARRELS

steady; city $1 70; country $1 65.

TITUSVILLE, March 18.—The "Herald" says: The petroleum markets were steady and closed with a tendency to advance. The upper road the market closed firm at $1 90. The market at Parker's was $1 70 for United pipe and United was $1 75. The same refined market was 8c in bulk and 12½c in barrels. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....$1 87½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....1 90
1,000 bbls Parkers, United.....1 70
2,000 bbls Parkers, United.....1 70
1,000 bbls Parkers, United, at wells.....1 42½

NEW YORK, March 18—Closing 17.—The market is a little easier and dull. Crude, 9 bbls, 7½c; 5 bbls 7¾c. Refined 14¾@15c spot and balance of month. Cases 20@20½c. Naphtha, sales 2,000 bbls at 8½c, closing at 8c. Benzine quiet and steady; refined 14¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—Market quiet; S. W. 14¾c; crude 6¾c; cases 19c; sales none; futures: April 15c; May 15¾@15¾c; June 16c.

PITTSBURGH CENTRE, March 18.—Market steady at $1 60@1 65.

ROUSEVILLE, March 18.—Market quiet and firm at $1 60@1 65.

TIDIOUTE, March 18.—Market very firm at $1 60@1 65.

TITUSVILLE, March 18.—Market quiet and nothing doing at $1 87½.

OIL CITY, March 18.—Market quiet and dull at $1 75.

PARKER'S, March 18.—Market quiet and steady at $1 70.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Brady & Co.	Citizens O W	243
Fisher Bros.	Asburn O W	1,399
Fisher Bros.	Vesta O W	148
Fisher Bros.	Sunbeam O W	268
Young	Citizens' O W	508

Crude Oil received by Rail and River.

Bbls		Bbls	
Citizens O W	243	Sunbeam O W	268
Central O W	1,399	Hutchinson O W	108
Vesta O W	148		
Total			2,725

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112.

NEW YORK, March 18, 1874.

MONEY

is better demand at 6@8 per cent.

STERLING

dull at 8½ sellers at 8½ for sixty days, and $4 87½ for sight. Customs receipts $309,000.

GOLD

closed at 112, after selling at 111¾@112. Carrying rates 2, flat, and finally 4 per cent. Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,104,000. Clearings $17,000,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

firm.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120	5 20s, 67	120¾
5-20s, '65	117¾	5 20s, 68	120¾
5-20s, '65, c	119¾	New 5s	114¾
5-20s, '65, c	120¾	10-40s	114
5-20s, '65, new	119¾	Currency 6s	116½

STATE BONDS

quiet and nominal.

Missouri 6s	94	Virginia, old	32
Tennessee, old	91	North Carolina, old	28
Tennessee, new	91	North Carolina, new	20
Virginia, new	35		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The stock market was weak at the opening of business and has declined ½ to ¾ per cent. At and after first board the principal stocks were firmer, and a recovery of ¼ to ½ per cent occurred. Western Union was the center of attraction, and led other stocks both in the decline and advance. During the afternoon it was subject to following the entire list on very dull market, due to the absence of a large number of members to Clearing House. Stock Exchange who went to Chester, Pa., this morning to attend the launch of a new steamer. Sales during the day at the Board amounted to 107,000 shares, of which 48,300 were Western Union, 19,000 Pacific Mail, 19,000 Lake Shore and 5,000 Northwestern.

Canton	26	St. Paul preferred	64¾
N. U. Telegraph	77½	Toledo & Wabash	43¾
Quicksilver	34¼	Do preferred	63¾
Adams Express	98	Fort Wayne	94¼
Wells, Fargo & Co	64½	Illinois Central	104
American Express	64½	Do preferred	30
U. S. Express	41¾	Chicago & Alton	102¼
Pacific M. S.	44¾	Do preferred	107½
New York Central	101¾	Ohio & Mississippi	31
Erie	24¾	Union Pacific	103¾
Do preferred	69¾	Borrington & Quincy	118
Harlem	129	Lake Shore	78¾
Do preferred		Panama	119¾
Michigan Central	93¾	Illinois Central	104
Pittsburgh	93¾	Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93
Northwestern	64¾	Central Pacific bonds	94¾
Do preferred	79	Union Pacific bonds	94¾
Rock Island	107	Land grants	94¾
New Jersey Central	101	Delaware & Lack	109
St. Paul	43¾	Bankers' Bills	4 95

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

FLOUR—Market dull and nominally $5 00@5 60.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 spring $1 24; No 2 $1 18¾ cash, $1 18¾ April; No 3 $1 12a. Corn steady with moderate demand; No 2 mixed 61¾c cash, 61¾@61¾c seller April, 64¾c seller May. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 42½c regular, 42¾c cash; 42¾@42¾c April; 43¾c seller May. Rye steady with moderate demand; No. 1, fresh 86¾c. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1 55@1 57.

PROVISIONS—Pork active at $15 50 cash, $14 55@14 60 April. Lard steady, with moderate demand at 8¾@9c cash. Bulk meats and bacon quiet and unchanged in every respect.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at 92½@93c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Cotton more active at 16¾c for middling; heavy and lower. Flour—Receipts and State $2 85@6 extra Ohio $6 25@7 50; St. Louis $6 20@11. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 spring $1 45 at $2; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 52; No. 1 do dull at $1 62. Barley quiet at $1 95. Malt dull. Corn a shade firmer; new in store 56c; afloat 57½c; April 58a59c. Oats dull and lower; mixed Western 60a62c. Hay firm at $1a1 01. Hops steady at 15a35c. Groceries quiet. Eggs dull at 19½c. Pork dull and firmer at $16 25. Beef active; plain mess $10 50a11. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Lard firmer at 9½@9¾c. Butter quiet at 25a31c. Cheese firm at 11a16¾c. Whisky heavy at 95¾@96c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—Cotton dull and drooping at 15¾c. Flour and barley unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 45. Corn quiet at 62a65c. Oats quiet at 36a38c. Pork active at $15 12½. Lard steady with moderate demand at 9c. Bacon—Sides steady; demand fair; shoulders and hams firmer at 8¾a8¾; 4a4½c. Whisky steady with moderate demand at 90c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn weaker at 79a79½c. Oats firm at 56a60c. Pork firm at $16 50. Bacon firmer; Bulk shoulders 6¾a6¾c; clear rib 8¾a8½c. Lard 9¾c. Butter in fair demand at 35a36c. Whisky nominal 96¾a97c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 18.—Flour steady at $5 80a5 90. Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1 28; No 2, $1 23¾. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 44c. Corn steady with moderate demand at 59¾c. Rye steady; No 1 fresh 86½c. Barley quiet; No. 1, $1 64; No 3, $1 47.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—Flour in improved demand at $5 37 for superfine. Wheat dull; red $1 48. Rye steady at 94a96c. Corn dull at 75a80c. Oats dull at 57a60c. Coffee dull at 22¾a23c. Whisky dull at 97c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, March 18.—Cotton active and strong; middling 15¾a15¾c. Flour and oats dull and unchanged. Corn firm at 74a75c. Pork dull and nominal. Lard active at 9¾a10¾c. Bacon steady at 7a9¾9½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 18.—Flour and oats quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; amber Michigan $1 47, seller May $1 53; No. 2 red $1 43. Corn quiet; high mixed 66¾c, seller April 67c; no grade 64c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—Cotton advanced ⅛c on all grades. Wheat lower at $1 36a1 40. Oats quiet at 56a61c. Flour, wheat and provisions quiet and unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 18.—Grain quiet and unchanged. Petroleum steady at 11¾a12c for standard white; 16a16½c for State test, car lots.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 18.—Cotton firm at 13¾a14¾c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, March 18.—Wheat steady; No 1 Michigan $1 80. Corn dull at 80c. Oats quiet at 55c.

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62 Water and 100 First sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK, 1874.		
Frisia	March 19	Hamburg.
Canada	March 21	Liverpool.
California	March 21	Glasgow.
Oceanic	March 21	Liverpool.
Perfere	March 21	France.
States of Pennsylvania	March 21	Liverpool.
Glaniglan	March 21	Liverpool.
City of Richmond	March 21	Liverpool.
Ville De Paris	March 25	France.
Minnesota	March 24	Liverpool.
Algeria	March 25	Liverpool.
Italia	March 25	Liverpool.
Australia	March 25	Glasgow.
Republic	March 26	Liverpool.
City of Paris	March 28	Liverpool.
Westphalia	March 28	Hamburg.
Wisconsin	March 31	Liverpool.
FROM PHILADELPHIA.		
Ohio	March 19	Liverpool.
Vaderland	March 25	Antwerp.
Indiana	March 26	Liverpool.
FROM BOSTON.		
Hecla	March 21	Liverpool.
Marathon	March 21	Liverpool.
FROM BALTIMORE.		
Baltimore	March 28	Bremen.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.,
PITTSBURGH, March 18, 1874.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

Stations.	ABOVE LOW W'R.		CHANGE —OUT—		DIRECT'N OF WIND	STATE OF WEATHER
	Ft.	In	Ft.	In.		
Cairo	36	10	—1	1	S.	Thg.
Cincinnati	16	1	—1	5	S.	Cloudy.
Davenport	7	0	0	6	Calm.	Lt. Rain.
Keokuk	8	0	0	0	S. E.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	3	1	—0	1	S.	Thg.
Dubuque	7	0	71	3	Calm.	Fair.
Louisville	4	2	—0	8	S.	Cloudy.
Memphis	34	1	—0	1	S. W.	Lt. Rain.
Nashville	8	8	—0	8	S.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	6	10	—0	1	S. E.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	26	9	10	1	S. E.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	15	4	—0	4	S.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	42	0	10	1	S.	Cloudy.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
GREENSBORO, PA., March 18, 1874.

River stationary, with five feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WHEELING, W. VA., March 18, 1874.

Light rain at intervals to-day. Cloudy and mild this evening. River seven feet ten inches and falling. Departed—Carrie Brooks, for Zanesville, 10 A. M.; Express, for Parkersburg, 11 A. M.; R. W. Skillinger, for Pittsburg, 4 P. M.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—River sixteen feet six inches and falling. Arrived—Andy Baum, Memphis; Indiana, New Orleans. Departed—Lawrence, Nashville; Exporter, New Orleans.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 18.—River falling, with seven feet on the shoals. Weather warm and showery. Arrived—Gilmore, Pittsburgh; B. H. Cooke and Schuylkill, Cincinnati. Departed—Lizzie Hudson, Cincinnati; Burkesville, Paducah.

Cairo.

CAIRO, March 18.—Arrived—Kanawha, Ohio river; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Oakland, New Orleans; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis; Sherlock, Cincinnati. Departed—Belle Memphis, Memphis; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis; Quickstep, Memphis; Oakland, Pittsburgh; Sherlock, New Orleans; City of Vicksburg, Cincinnati. Weather—Rain. River falling, twelve inches. Cloudy with indications of rain. Warm. Thermometer 72 degrees.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 18.—Officers of the steamer Phil Allen say the river is rising rapidly from overflow in the vicinity of New Madrid. All lower plantations in the vicinity of Napoleon are said to be under water; also, those at Walnut Bend. The river here has fallen two inches. Weather sultry, with heavy rain and thunder storms this afternoon. Arrived—Arlington, Cincinnati. Departed—Simpson Hornet, Cincinnati; Mary Houston, Louisville; Parker, Cincinnati; Ames, New Orleans.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—Arrived—Belle Lee, Memphis. Departed—John A. Scudder, St. Louis. Cloudy

CITY MATTERS

Letters Held for Postage.

FRIDAY, March 13, 1874.

	Cents.
Barbara Clohrity, Syracuse, New York	3
Mat. Lord & Co., White Ash, Pa.	3
Elias Weyman, Philadelphia, Pa.	3

E. C. NAGLEY, Postmaster.

Released from the Reform School.

On petition of Mr. R. P. Hemingray, the court issued a writ of habeas corpus, directing R. N. Avery, Superintendent of the Reform School, to produce the body of Annie Ray, aged sixteen years, who had been a servant in his family, and had been illegally committed to the Reform School (House of Refuge) on complaint of her mother. The information was defective, as it set forth no cause of commitment. The girl was discharged.

Pennsylvania Railroad Directors.

The committee, appointed by the stockholders meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad, have recommended the following persons to the stockholders for directors to be voted for on Tuesday next, the 24th of March: J. Edgar Thomson Josiah Bacon, Wistar Morris, John M. Kennedy, John Scott of Pittsburgh; Alexander J. Derrybaire, Samuel M. Felton, Alexander Biddle, N. Parker Shortridge, Henry M. Phillips.

Larceny in Allegheny.

Different members of a wealthy and respectable family residing on Liberty street, Allegheny, have so frequently missed handkerchiefs, sheets, laces and other small articles, that they determined upon an investigation. Suspicion attached to a servant girl, named Barbara Siedle, and the investigation resulted in fixing the theft on the girl. She was suited in fixing the theft on the girl. She was arrested and committed to a servant girl, investigation. Suspicion attached to a servant girl, investigation. Suspicion attached to a servant girl, brought before Alderman D. L. Smith, and confessed the crime. At the same time returning all the articles she stole, amounting in value to about fifty dollars. The case was compromised and completes a trial of married life, and was preparing to furnish a home for herself and found one.

Election of Directors.

The stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company met at noon, yesterday, at the office, No. 167½ Wood street, for the purpose of electing three directors to serve for three years. After organizing with Jacob Henriel, of Economy as chairman, and P. M. Hutchinson, as secretary, the following named gentlemen were elected in place of those whose term of office had expired: Springer Harbaugh, of Pennsylvania; R. K. Springer, of Ohio; Pliny Hoagland, of Indiana. There being no further business to transact, the meeting was then adjourned.

The Conspiracy Case.

There was quite a crowd in attendance at the further hearing of the conspiracy case before Alderman McManus in the Court House yesterday. The bookkeeper, Siedle, who innocently acknowledges to have made false entries in the books was put upon the stand and with the books before him testified as to the condition of the accounts of the defendants, all of them were overdrawn, one, asmuch as $150,000 when the books were closed. It may be said however as to Mr. Thomas S. Blair that the sum the witness, Siedle, put down as credit of over $50,000 was shown while Mr. Blair claims that he will show a number of others. The hearing will be continued at Magistrate Hall this morning.

An important fact brought to light was through the testimony of Mr. W. C. Young, cashier of the Lawrence Savings Bank who stated that that institution never held or owned any of the water bonds. Mr. Young had, however, been a friend of Siedle and Dickson together at the office and stable of Ardary.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Jack Harkaway" continues as the attraction here. It may be seen again this evening, and every evening this week, to say nothing of the Saturday matinee.

"The Enchantress" at Library Hall.

The largest audience yet accorded the Holman troupe was present last evening, to hear Balfe's "Enchantress." Still the attendance was not nearly so large as it should have been. The performance as far as pertained to the parts entrusted to Miss Sallie Holman, Mr. Ellis Ryse and Mr. Brandisi, was pretty well sung; but the chorus was lamentably deficient and at intervals paid no regard, apparently, to time. Miss Sallie looked and acted very well indeed, and dressed elegantly.

To-night, for Miss Sallie Holman's benefit, Offenbach's most popular opera, "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein," will be given, and we hope will for that once during her stay she may have a full house. She deserves better patronage at the hands of the public than has yet been accorded. Concerning the performance by the Holman troupe of this evenings' opera in New York, the *Sunday Mercury*, a paper devoted to musical and dramatic criticism, said:

"Miss Holman impersonated the Duchess of Gerolstein in an exceedingly vivacious and p quant manner. Her voice is a fresh, round, flexible mezzo soprano, under excellent control. Her vocalization indicates practice, which, with a good register and fine phrasing, places her in the front rank of the best contemporaneous English prima donnas. Miss Sallie is young, petite and graceful, with pretty and expressive features. Her conception of the part of Duchess was an innocently joyous performance, and each of the spirited vocal numbers elicited spontaneous redemands, which culminated with the well earned compliment of a recall at the end of the opera. The most important feature of Wards visit not per mit her sister Julia to afford a test of her ability It will be, however, sufficient to state that her youth, beauty and ability convinced the audience that she was the best 'Wanda' yet seen in New York. Mr. Brandisi, the tenor, labored under the serious disadvantage of being very hoarse, although it was apparent that he possessed a large, sympathetic and well-timbred voice of a powerful range. He sang 'Fritz's' music much better than he interpreted the sentimental portions of the character, which in a measure was due to the nervousness incidental to a first appearance before a critical assemblage. As a vocalist, he surpasses in quality of voice the tenors recently heard in this city. Ellis Ryse, originally engaged to take Parepa-Rosa, appeared as 'General Boum.' He is a powerful basso, and a very finky actor. His make-up consisted principally of well-fitting clothes, two of which seemed very loosely attached to an otherwise well-proportioned young man."

Seats are sold during the day at Hale's music store, No. 103 Smithfield street, and at the box office of the theatre.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

To-night will be an eventful one at this theater. Mr. H. Williams, the deservedly popular stage manager and accomplished actor, is to have his benefit; and in addition to the regular company more than a score of volunteers, professionals and amateurs, will help to make the performance a notable one. Among the features of the evening will be trial jig and dog contest, for handsome prizes, given for the beneficiary. The bill, rest assured, will be an extraordinary one, both as to length and excellence. Turn out and give Harry a bumper.

Alms' American Theater.

The Lisa Weber burlesque troupe will appear at this theater to-night, in one of their best pieces; and their "best" is not surpassed by anybody. Ada and Ida to this, the variety company will give a large number of new and pleasing acts. The performances are all interesting, and deserve the liberal patronage they are receiving.

Military Band Concerts.

At Masonic Hall on Monday and Tuesday evenings next, the Royal Imperial Band attached to the 11th Prussian Pioneer Battalion, from Mainz on the Rhine, will give concerts of martial and other music. The band is a splendid one, and has been meeting with flattering success in New York and Philadelphia. They will appear in full Prussian uniform.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

A. Arenstial, Pittsburgh, bankrupt. Petition of J. Thomson, for rent due, was referred to Register Shaffer, to take testimony and report.

Reese Owens & Co. et al., creditors, vs. Owens & Shannon, of Allegheny county, debtors. Rehearing of order, to show cause, and hearing on motion for injunction extended to the 3rd prox.

Heckleman & Hammond, of Allegheny, bankrupts. On petition of assignees, for ascertainment and liquidation of alleged liens, referred to Register Shaffer for examination and report.

James Schoonmaker, of Allegheny county, bankrupt. Assignee was directed to pay interest on certain mortgages.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

The case of Brown vs. Retter, previously reported, is still on trial before Judge Ewing.

In the case of Reed & Gilchrist vs. Chess, Smythe & Co., taken up yesterday, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $66.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Miller vs. Fitzsimmons et al.
Siedle, for use, vs. Amos M. E. Church.
Leaf et ux, vs. Lindsay.
Same vs. Gumbert.
Dickson vs. Allegheny City.
Huckenstein vs. Keicher.
McKee vs. Adams, admx., et al.
Forsythe vs. McShane.
Kauf vs. Selbert.
Adler, Rosenblatt & Co. vs. Hart.
Henderson vs. O'Leary.
Hall, et al, vs. Chambers.

Cannon Ess—Judge Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of Milligan, Hershberger & Co. vs. the county of Allegheny, an action for damages, previously reported, a verdict was returned for plaintiff in the sum of $838 01.

The next case taken up was that of James I. Kuhn vs. the county of Allegheny, an action of a similar character, being brought to recover for damages to the building during the Wylie street riot in 1872. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $700.

Devore et ux. vs. Boyd & Son; action to recover for injuries to Mrs. Devore sustained in consequence of falling through a bridge erected in front of the new building of Morgenthau, corner of Market street and Fifth avenue. The plaintiffs are residents of Brownsville, and the accident happened while the wife was on a visit to the city. Argued before Judge Sterrett.

Melissa McNulla Thomas vs. Alexander Thomas, libel in divorce from bed and board, with alimony, and Alexander Thomas vs. Melissa McNulla Thomas, libel in divorce from the bonds of matrimony. These cases are being tried jointly before the same jury. The parties are both young, and have but one child. The wife first filed her application for separate maintenance, and the husband filed his for final separation. Each party alleges desertion. The jury is out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Faughner vs. Dilworth, jr., et al.
Fowl vs. Sherlock.
Miller et al vs. Reddenbach.
Kernaghan vs. Dilbridge & Son.
McMaghan vs. McCallister.
Ackley vs. Dilworth, jr.
Fry, trustee, vs. Evenson.
Wigent et al. vs. Kaufman.
Hamlin vs. Bingler.
McClintock, jr., vs. Osborne.
Smith et al. vs. Canann.
Holmes vs. Forepaugh.
Pringle & Co. vs. Pennsylvania R. R.
Richardson vs. Hubbard.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

In the case of Joseph Stewart, John Wilson, P. Duff, Wm. Robertson and Chas. Powell, charged with stealing goods from the residence of Dr. Hodge, the jury is out.

A nolle prosequi was allowed as to Thomas Orr, in two cases, charged with aggravated assault and battery and simple assault and battery. The defendant will pay the costs.

A nolle prosequi was also allowed as to Jos. Preston, charged with aggravated assault and battery. The defendant paid the costs.

John Patton, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods, pleaded guilty to the larceny.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

George Hoffman.	W. H. Cooper.
John Jones.	Obadiah Wick.
W. H. Porter.	Samuel Faulkner.
James Donovan.	A. G. Zwanzig.
Michael Curley.	Thomas Briggs (3).
John Reese.	Joseph Nolan.
Samuel Pyle.	Edward Reed et al.
Ira Brunner.	Mortimer Harkins.
Isaac Hays.	Benjamin Griffin.
Frederick Flaherty.	Jerry Cravenor.

ALEXANDER CLARK, editor of the *Methodist*, will lecture to-night in the Third U. P. Diamond street, for the benefit of the ...ian's Mission Society fortune, Poor, Subject ... of Mimics." Mr. Clarke has a number ... accomplishments are as marked as his ... scholastic endowments and a acquire... the people who are immediately in... ably adequate conception of the intel... at awaits them, the church will be

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

FURTHER HEARING BEFORE THE ALDERMAN.

Examination of the Nation Bank's Books.

The Accounts of the Defendants Interesting Arguments of Counsel.

That $68,000 Bond Story—No Water Bonds Held by the Lawrence Savings Bank.

Yesterday afternoon, Alderman Samuel McMasters, in the County Court House continued the hearing in the case of Robert Dickson, Frank Ardary, Thos. S. Blair, John Ross and R. J. Grier, charged with conspiracy to defraud the city of Pittsburgh. The Commonwealth was represented by District Attorney Bayne and R. B. Carnahan, Esq., and the defense by Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., A. M. Brown, Esq., M. W. Acheson, Esq., and John H Hampton, Esq.

The prosecution called Mr. E. Siedle, formerly book-keeper at the Nation Trust Company, and proposed to have him testify, upon examination of the books of the bank, as to the accounts of the defendants. This caused a lengthy discussion, which is given below. As will be seen by our report witness was allowed to proceed, and gave testimony as to the showing of the books. It is well, however, to caution the reader in regard to the condition of the books of the bank. They are known to be in a bad condition, and not, in a number of cases, to really represent the condition of the accounts. The bookkeeper admits having made fraudulent entries and changes in the accounts at the instance of Grier, the defaulting cashier. It was announced by District-Attorney Bayne as his intention to show by Seidle, the bookkeeper, how the accounts stand, and to have him point out as far as he could the fraudulent entries. Following is a report of the proceedings:

THE BOOK-KEEPER RECALLED.

Mr. E. Siedle was recalled.

Mr. Bayne—Mr. Siedle, I wish you would take those books and refer to the accounts of Grier, Ross, Dickson, Ardary and Blair.

Mr. Marshall—We object to that, and ask you to make your proposition. Those books, we think, are not evidence.

Col. Bayne—We will show that these parties overdrew their accounts. Counsel for defense attempt to throw all responsibility upon the absent Grier, but the fact must be remembered that these parties are equally guilty with him when they knew of his fraudulent transactions.

AN OBJECTION TO THE BOOKS.

Mr. Marshall—I want to know on what principal of law you offer an account in evidence that you know nothing about. Now, this is the same thing that was tried two or three times last week. These books were kept by several clerks, one of whom was Grier, the cashier, another, Siedle, and I don't know how many others. I do not know how these accounts were brought up, and don't care. But I do say that it is a well established principle of law, that no lawyer can dispute, that books of original entry can be introduced as evidence only in two cases: this is, by work or labor done, and for goods sold and delivered. I can bring in as many books as will cover that table to establish that fact, and these cases grew out of the necessities of the occasion. A man who has performed labor, cannot always prove by a witness that he has done the work, hence the necessity of showing it in like manner. Now, they propose to offer as evidence these books kept by Mr. Grier and one man, who himself admits that they are rotten with erasures and changes, and that they were altered at the bidding of Grier to any amount from $50,000 to $100,000; that they are false, forged and altered books. These they propose to offer in evidence against a man who never saw them. It is so serious that I cannot see how any gentleman can pretend it is law. This is an attempt to foist on as a fact fraudulent books in evidence against men who never saw what is in them.

Now, I have borne a great deal against Mr. Blair, who is one of my clients. So far as Mr. Blair owing this bank a dollar, I want to say, that instead of that he put more money into the Ft Wayne and Steel Company to give people confidence in the institution. He was acquainted with a number connected with the bank, and he had confidence in Grier's honor and true men, and he desired to assist them in their emergency. So far as this alleged deficiency is concerned he does not owe the bank a single dollar, on the contrary, the bank is owing us something. The last day of this hearing I am compelled to put in evidence a draft of his own on a man in Chicago, and for which he was never credited. I wish to say that he never got a red cent of it, and was refunded. On that day, however, they have a credit of $5,000, that is, from Blair to Fort Wayne and Steel Company. That is the way this case has been continued. As a question of principle, I ask the gentlemen to point out a precedent in the world to show that books of original entry in a bank are evidence against any man except the man who wrote them.

COL. BAYNE REPLIES.

Col. Bayne denied that there was such authority and said that this book-keeper who was honest enough, or simple minded enough to admit that he had made false entries, but it was done at the bidding of Grier. The gentleman held that Mr. Marshall argument might do in a civil case, but it certainly failed in the matter of a criminal case. He claimed that the bank was insolvent at the time John Ross came to its rescue with his water bonds.

MAJ. BROWN PROTESTS.

Major Brown—I have a word to say in regard to this case. I really am amazed that the learned District Attorney would make a proposition as he seems to me, is in violation not only of the common law itself, but of the common sense of the country, by offering books of original entry, as he calls them, as evidence upon a hearing in a criminal case. I think the first case reported in the common law of England, which is the common law of this country, where books of original entry were used in evidence is one in 1st Smith's leading cases. That is the first case I know of, even in a civil case. But now, on the evidence used of the books merely. Not at all. It was held that the books might be given in evidence when examined by the oath of the party who made the entries in his own handwriting, and that for the purpose of proving the sale of goods or for work or labor; that an account is not evidence even in a civil case except where it is supported by the oath of the party coming to it afterwards and swearing that he made the entries at or about the time the goods were sold and delivered or the work or labor done. But who ever heard of books of original entry being offered in evidence in a criminal case? Such a thing is unheard of. I appeared yesterday once who has been a magistrate in this city for many years, and who has perhaps, had a larger number of cases before him than any other magistrate, cases both criminal and civil, I venture to say never heard of a case of this kind where four or five parties could be held on a criminal charge upon the presentation of books alleged to be in the handwriting of Siedle or somebody else, to be charged in the information. These books are proved to be in the handwriting of Siedle, although it is evident that Siedle and Grier manipulated the books to suit their purposes. Siedle says that these entries were altered, but further states that the forgeries were concealed from the bank officers. He has sworn to that. But now what is that, these men, Siedle and Grier, are indicted for conspiracy in altering and forging the entries in these identical books that are now proposed to be given in evidence against these men who had no control over them. How can the credit be given to some one man as to S. Blair had any knowledge of the entries in those books? It is an insult to common sense to infer that he or Ardary had any knowledge of those books. Further, the figures are proved to have been made by Grier and Siedle, and that they concealed them from these men. The learned gentlemen may attempt to joke and say he would like to see the stack of counterfeits referred to by my colleague. There are some things that meet men's judgment and common sense. The suggestions that have been made by the counsel for the defense who spoke previously are of that character. The objection to the introduction of this evidence is fully sustained in the case referred to and the authority would be fatal to their introduction wherever the laws of Pennsylvania are enforced. Worse than all that, their books are supposed to contain accounts, against whom? Mr. Blair, Mr. Ardary, Mr. Dickson and the other parties charged in this conspiracy. If the books were opened to show the accounts against Grier and Siedle in their own handwriting, it would be very strong evidence; and would be good evidence against those two for instance, but to open these books and allow them to be used as evidence against men who had nothing to do with them. It is not pertinent or legal. Although the books were in the handwriting of Bob Grier. Mr. Siedle says the books were kept under Grier's direction. If Grier was here he might be something in the way of proposition, but he is not. But it will not do to say that because Grier is not here to put in trial now, that you were to fix upon him as a single individual, you could not prove a conspiracy, because it requires the action of three persons on the part to constitute a conspiracy. We understand perfectly well the object of all this. If the rascality of Siedle and Grier is to be permitted in the newspapers against men who knew nothing about what they were doing, I say that no man is safe. We believe that if these men are to be injured and their reputations blackened it must be done according to the forms of law, and no from the assertions of such men as Siedle and Grier. Are to be maligned and disgraced by the introduction of these books even in a civil dollar, on the contrary, the bank is owing us something. The last day of this hearing I am compelled to put in evidence a draft of his own on a man in Chicago, and for which he was never credited. I wish to say that he never got a red cent of it, and was refunded. On that day, however, they have a credit of $5,000, that is, from Blair to Fort Wayne and Steel Company. That is the way this case has been continued. As a question of principle, I ask the gentlemen to point out a precedent in the world to show that books of original entry in a bank are evidence against any man except the man who wrote them.

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